# MILLARD'S REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

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THAT American participation in the War may finally result largely in American management of the war, especially as pertains to the larger matters of diplomacy and strategy, has been forecasted before in this REVIEW. Now we find further confirmation of this opinion in the words of Lord Northcliffe in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, written upon the return of Lord Northcliffe to Great Britain after several months sojourn in the "virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada." To use Lord Northcliffe's own words in his letter to Mr. Lloyd George, "Unless there is swift improvement in our methods the United States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war." Then along the same line we find the same thought given prominence editorially in the October *National Review* (London). The editorial, which is headed "No Peace with the Hohenzollerns," follows:

"President Wilson is recognized as a man who says what he means and means what he says. In the paucity of such men in European public life just now, Englishmen have no choice but to look to the White House to supply the lead that we have so long and vainly sought from Downing Street. Patriots ardently hoped that when the eager and enthusiastic Lloyd George replaced the cold, calculating, and cynical Asquith last December our nation would at last find a national leader and in its turn give a national lead to other nations. . . . We are driven therefore to look elsewhere if our own statesmen are unequal to the occasion. President Wilson's reply to the Pope strikes the right note even if we cannot accept everything he says upon the guilelessness of the German people or the inexpediency of creating economic leagues after the war. Europe's problem is vastly different from that of the United States because her plight is vastly different. Germany's chief victims must in sheer self-defence compensate themselves at her expense. There cannot be peace without punishment. But with the President's main thesis we are heartily in sympathy. It means, if it means anything as it assuredly does, 'no Peace with the Hohenzollerns'."

THEN in the same journal, we find the following by a writer who writes under the title, "Ecce Homines:"

"In every Allied country men are looking for a sign and awaiting an Advent. President Wilson may prove to be the world's new Redeemer. His intimate friends claim for him this role. His methods and his utterances give color to the idea that he suspects himself to possess a special "call" and transcendental attributes. He obviously cares little for material advantages, and in his eyes his American Republic is not of this world. He enters upon the war in the spirit of the Knights Templar. From the White House, a shrine set apart, any, sturprises may issue. We, the Allied nations

have arrived at a stage of the war when we shall have to accept what President Wilson offers. The English and French Ministers were somewhat effusive to M. Kerensky, and the heads of States who telegraphed to him as their equal must since have had some awkward moments. Russia as a State has yet to prove that she is not the national fraud against which history warned us. If America, a nation young and staunch, has taken Russia's place, filling the gap, and is able to make good the deficit, we are not only fortunate, but we are forced to accept her as a colleague upon her own terms. America's ideals are not ours. We have to pretend that they are, but they are not. America may be right, for she is great and young, while England is great, but old, and France is older still. We in England cling, and so does France, to material gains, to the outward and visible signs of victory. The reconcilement of our ideas with those of President Wilson is essential to any enduring Peace, but is so difficult that only ardent and unprejudiced minds can hope to find the way....."

WITH these facts in mind, the despatches of the last week are highly significant. First the crisis brought about by Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Paris, urging a united war council composed of all the Allies; then the strong intimation that Japan will now enter more fully into the war, possibly to the extent of sending troops to the Russian front; and the announcement that President Wilson had selected Colonel House to participate not only in the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, but in the Supreme War Council with General Bliss as his Military Adviser. China is already represented on the Western Front by her army of laborers and with the settlement of her internal affairs will gradually come to take a more important part in the war. So, in the final, and necessarily more bitter, part of the war, we find the Allied nations presenting a united front with one master mind, or composite of master minds, which is better, at the helm. This is the strategy and diplomacy that will win the war, for it will prevent the united front of the Central Empires from wearing down first one nation and then another, before sufficient assistance can be sent to the weak spots. This is the time for subordinating everything to the one big job: defeating Germany. It is a time for all nations and nationals to subordinate personal interests and self aggrandizement to the main point. What are we going to get out of it? must now give place to: What may we contribute toward the successful outcome? This higher cooperation, with President Wilson's altruistic ideals, as the guiding force *will win* the war, and it will bring about the right kind of a peace, for the machinery of the League of Nations has already been formed.

THE principal Guilds of China and the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce have addressed a petition to their government with reference to its policy, in which forceful emphasis is laid on the way it has resulted unfavorably to the interests of the people. The petition is not a document in general terms but sets forth with terseness the facts on which its conclusion is based. It is unfortunate that the facts and their special bearing are true, and leave no doubt that the petitioners have acted timely and wisely in directing attention to a policy which evidently is seriously harmful. The first fact mentioned is in regard to the entry of China into the war and the benefits expected to be derived from that course. The postponement of the Boxer indemnity is not considered a benefit to China for the reason that owing to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange and the value of silver there might later be a financial loss to pay the indemnity then than to settle it according to the original agreement. There is some reason in this view and doubtless it would be much to the advantage of the Chinese govern ment to avail itself of the favorable changes in the money market and take its chances.

ANOTHER consideration which appears to have influenced China to declare war was the promise, at least implied, that the Customs tariff would be revised. That action along this line is now to be taken is shown in the following item from the Chinese press of this week:

"Preparations are being made in Shanghai for the holding of the Customs Tariff Revision Commission. It is reported from an authentic source that the Commission will begin to sit on December 1 and the chairman will be appointed by the President in a day or two. Beside the officials appointed by the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, of Finance and of Foreign Intercourse, the Director of the Bureau of Taxes has also delegated two of his staff to serve on the commission. Some of the officials have already left Peking for Shanghai."

It is known that this subject has been under discussion for a long time between China and the nations with which she has treaty relations and that China is still held down to the figure of charge fixed by the treaty nations. The nations more interested, when seeking to enlarge their trade in China, have recently consented to a principle of reciprocity which, when put into practical effect, will fairly benefit China, for the Custom tariff is one of her main sources of revenue. A reasonable increase in the customs charges will enable China to free herself from the pecuniary obligations of a more pressing character and the Powers are to be commended for sanctioning such an increase. The Japanese loan of ten million yen for which the Chinese government gave its note, but only received about six million, has not escaped the criticism and disapproval of the petitioners. Such a transaction could not commend itself to anyone who understood the

meaning of a common sense business proposition. But on the subject of finance, and specially borrowing money, China has defied all the established rules of political economy and indifferently involved herself in the most intricate mazes. And there is no reason why China should be under pecuniary obligations to anyone. Her vast area of buried wealth need only to be developed with ordinary industrial skill and some degree af honor to bring ample returns for the administration of the government and the paying off of her indebtedness. There are other important facts mentioned in the petition and properly pressed on the attention of the government, but the encouraging indication is that the substantial business organizations of China have at last realised the direction in which their country is drifting. It is hoped that the Guilds and the Chamber of Commerce will not be satisfied by merely petitioning, but will practically take the safety of China into consideration and demand the restoration of peace and orderly government in accordance with the constitution of the Republic.

A TELEGRAM from Petrograd several days ago stated that the British Ambassador in Russia had transmitted to his Government a notification that the commercial treaty between Russia and Great Britain made in 1859 had been "denounced" last month and that accordingly it would terminate in October 1918. Reference to this treaty shows that beyond the usual formal reciprocal provisions usual to such treaties there is a paragraph which provides that the Russian Government is obliged to protect British subjects in Russia, and that British subjects shall have the right to travel freely in all parts of the Russian Empire. It seems probable that the Russian provisional Government then in power—and the same considerations would impress themselves on any "Government" in Russia in power in these days—finding itself unable to give the protection which this treaty provided for, thought it best to give notice that it intended to abrogate the treaty in its entirety. That conditions in Russia,so far as the safety of the public is concerned, are getting worse may be judged from the fact that several days ago the American Ambassador in Petrograd requested the Russian authorities to furnish a special train to carry about two hundred American citizens out of the country, at least as far as Harbin. If the sending of Japanese troops to Russia would have no greater value, it would undoubtedly serve the purpose of maintaining order there, and this in itself would be a distinct gain for the Allied cause. The pessimism of the Russian business element is well illustrated by the fact that a month or so ago one of the most prominent Russian insurance offices in Petrograd was approached by residents of that city concerning the rates for insuring their houses and personal property against theft and demolition in case they would have to leave the capital in the face of pending German occupation. Some days later this Russian insurance company replied, giving the rate for such insurance at a certain figure up to the date of the German occupation, and quoting a considerable lower rate from that date onwards. Certainly, if order in Russia must be maintained from outside, it is much better that this work should be done by one of the Allies, for instance Japan, rather than that the Russians should be subjected to the additional humiliation of it having been said, and truthfully, that they had to depend upon an enemy for the maintenance of order within their country.

THE REVIEW is in receipt of some dozens of communications, letters and clippings, dealing with the special mission of Viscount Ishii to America, his declaration of the Japanese Monroe Doctrine and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement from subscribers in all parts of the Orient and in America. At one place in South China a meeting of all the foreigners and leading Chinese was held, at which meeting the policy of the REVIEW was publicly commended. Among the communications dealing with the recent exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, the following letter from a subscriber in North China is interesting: "I am looking forward with interest to your comment on the Lansing-Ishii notes. I am wondering whether the 'special interests' recognized differ from the special interests Russia has in adjacent territory or the French and English have adjacent to their colonies. If this recognition of special relations and special interests in China growing out of territorial propinquity extends to Fukien Province, we Americans might be in position to make a claim of special privileges in the South near the Philippines. I think this matter of 'special interests' should be as particularly defined as possible and at an early date." At least one part of our correspondent's letter is answered in this issue of the REVIEW. That is the part referring to the Province of Fukien, of which Amoy is the chief port. The present attempt of the Japanese (government presumably) to obtain a naval base at this port, would lead us to infer that "territorial propinquity" applies at this point, as well as in North China. In the opinion of this journal, Japan herself will soon show the world how she intends to interpret the "special interests and special position" clauses in the exchange of notes, and unless China quickly gets her house in order, "territorial propinquity" may be interpreted as meaning the entire Republic.

WHATEVER the reason, but we hazard the opinion that it is because there has been considerable criticism of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement by a large section of the influential

press of America, the U. S. State Department has seen fit to issue an official statement which occupies over a column in the daily newspapers, mainly devoted to the purpose of demonstrating that the visit of Viscount Ishii "has accompanied a great change of opinion" in America. It is asserted that "the removal of doubts and suspicions and the mutual declaration of the new doctrine as to the Far East would be enough to make the visit of the Japanese Mission to the United States historic and memorable, but it accomplished a further purpose which is of special interest to the world at this time, in expressing Japan's earnest desire to cooperate with this country in waging war against the German Government," and that the "discussions which covered the economic, military and naval activities, to be employed with due regard to relative resources and ability, showed the same spirit of sincerity and candor which characterized the negotiations resulting in the exchange of Notes."

HARDLY had the statement by the U. S. Department of State been issued than the following official announcement was issued by the Japanese Government from Tokio (November 17):—

The Japanese Government has been obliged to stop the negotiations with the Washington Government for the removal of the steel embargo, owing to the impossibility to meet America's counter-demand. The United States consented to supply 175,000 tons of steel in exchange for Japan supplying 250,000 tons of shipping.

An understanding was effected concerning the size and number of the ships to be supplied, but the American Government made a further demand, limiting the age of the ships to from seven to ten years, at the same time fixing the price at G.$170 per ton for existing ships and G.$200 for those to be constructed. Under the circumstances Japan has been thrown on her own resources and it is deemed advisable to issue the above statement, in order to remove the suspense those interested have held so long.

The utmost is now being done to make the best of existing circumstances by the joint efforts of the Government, the ironworks at Yedamitsu and the Kure Naval Arsenal.

The Good Book tells us that Faith without Works is dead. The declaration of the U. S. Department of State speaks of "Japan's earnest desire to cooperate with America in waging war against the German Government." That is Faith. But where are the Works?

THE *Yorodzu*, a newspaper published at Tokio, Japan, and edited by Mr. Shuroku Kuroiwa, appears to be greatly concerned about the comments of Americans in China on Japanese affairs. He fears that the Lansing-Ishii note will prove ineffective if the American government does not take in hand its nationals in China and require them to speak with a bated breath when referring to Japan and her policy. The friendly intercourse between Japan and America for so long a time does not seem to have enlightened Mr. Kuroiwa as to the independent character of Americans or to the constitutional nature of their government. When the policy of the American government is declared Americans will support it, and when America enters into an agreement with another nation such agreement will be respected, but in neither case can an American citizen be restrained from expressing his opinion on any subject which he believes is connected with the interest of his country. If Japan is not prepared to have her policy openly analyzed and is apprehensive that it cannot pass the ordeal of public criticism, she had better not publish her agreements with a Republic whose nationals are the governing authority, and who will not admit that there is any power bold enough to attempt to restrain or suppress their freedom of thought or opinion on any subject when it bears on the welfare of their country.

THE latest Peking sensation has been the resignation of the Premier and his almost immediate withdrawal of same, only to be followed by his being relieved of the post of Minister of War, his second resignation, and its immediate acceptance. The resignation of Tuan Chi-jui came as the culmination of bitter agitation against him, and his downfall was hailed with considerable glee by the *Peking Gazette*, the organ of the Radical element in Chinese politics. During the interim between the two resignations, the *Peking Gazette* in large black letters running across four columns, printed the following words:—"Bolstered up by the Japanese.—Japanese emissaries during the week end strove mightily to save their friend's cabinet from utter wreck, even to the extent of using veiled threats and intimida-

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

tion in high Chinese circles." This was in the issue of November 19 which, by the way, had dropped from the head of its editorial column the usual announcement that the paper was "owned as well as edited by Chinese." The next thing that happened was that the paper was suppressed by the Chinese authorities November 21, the special telegram to *The China Press* (Shanghai) stating that this action was taken at the instigation of the Japanese. A number of reasons have been given for the Premier's resignation, but the two principal ones seem to be the following: (1) The negotiations with Japanese financiers for the purchase of arms and securing of iron mining rights brought forth such a shower of protests from all sides that the Premier decided it was better to step out; (2) Premier Tuan has had considerable difficulty in managing the three most prominent Tuchuns of the South, namely, Generals Li of Kiangsu, Wang of Hupeh, and Chen of Kiangsi, who have been defying, or rather questioning, the orders from Peking in rather high-handed language. The final straw, of course, was the disastrous defeat of the Northern troops at Changsha.

GREAT pressure was brought to bear upon Premier Tuan by the Tuchuns of Chihli, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kiangsu, who several days before the crisis sent a long telegram from Nanking, which, while not demanding Tuan's resignation in so many words, ended with the significant remark "that the slightest movement on your part in the right direction is sufficient to effect the salvation of the nation." In the course of the telegram mention was made of the fact that military operations in the southwestern provinces had endangered the foundation of the state. This was a hint to Tuan that his policy of repression was a danger. The telegram went on to state that the present trouble had its origin in the "selfish machinations of a handful of plotters who have been founding parties and cliques to propagate their mean plans." This was a reference to certain members of Premier Tuan's Cabinet who had got themselves into very bad repute in connection with the recent negotiations with the Japanese. In their telegram the Tuchuns also placed themselves at the Premier's disposal to act as mediators, which of course was a hint to Tuan that his policy of repression in Hunan was against their wishes. On top of this came news of the disastrous defeat of Tuan's troops near Changsha. So the inevitable had to occur.

# Dangers of American-Japanese Co-operation

WHY American business interests are so keen to engage in joint enterprises with the Japanese in China, on the plan suggested by the worthy Baron Shibusawa and other Japanese propagandists, is difficult to understand, and it can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge on their part of the intimate relations existing in Japan between "business" and the Government.

American business men apparently fail to realize that the Government of Japan out-Prussians the Prussian Government, and is militaristic throughout from top to bottom; its every act and function being based upon what is considered by those in power to be the military necessities or expediencies of the situation, and it is but natural under such a system for "business" to be entirely subordinated to governmental and military requirements and policies.

The Government of Japan regulates and controls, either directly or indirectly, (or else purposely and deliberately refrains from so doing) every act of life in Japan, whether it be personal and social or business. It encourages and fosters the transactions of its nationals in a way not approached by any European government. The recent scandalous attempt by Japanese to obtain control of the interned German and Austrian steamers in China; the equally scandalous so called "arms agreement" or "ordnance alliance," are cases in point, and its policy with reference to the peddling of morphine and cocaine by Japanese throughout Manchuria and elsewhere in China is such as to lay it open to grave criticism. In this last mentioned matter it fails to punish its nationals engaged in this pernicious trade, the result of which is to enervate the Chinese people and thus weaken the country itself.

The whole object of the Japanese Government, (for it *is* the *Government* that is back of the movement) in trying to induce Americans to join in with Japanese in China in business enterprises is to capture eventually the entire field for its own nationals.

In the first place, the Japanese themselves know only too well the weakness of their position in China, this being due to two main causes:—

*a.* The opposition of the Chinese people (not the present clique of venal, self-seeking officials), which opposition has been brought about as a result of the aggressive activities of the Japanese, as directed against the political independence of the state.

*b.* The suspicions of all foreign governments and peoples as a result of Japanese insincerity and lack of straightforwardness as exemplified in their deliberate false statements made to the powers regarding the Twenty One Demands.

If the Japanese should continue to be successful in getting Americans to join up with them, it is not to be lost sight of that they. at the same time are able to eliminate formidable rivals, as did German firms in China in the past, who accomplished the same result by taking up agencies of American manufacturers with no intention of pushing their goods,—on the contrary, with the deliberate design of "killing" them in most cases.

Having gotten gullible Americans to co-operate with them, it will not be very long before the Japanese interests in the combination will begin their usual aggressive political tactics in China (at the instigation and under the direction of the Japanese Government), and it will then be necessary for the American interests concerned to decide upon a definite line of action.

If these interests disapprove of the Japanese way of doing business in China and with the Chinese, and object to their high-handed methods, the Japanese will simply either withdraw themselves or force the American interests to do so, and then with their governmental backing they will be at a decided advantage either at continuing the business or in starting a new concern in opposition to the old one. With the knowledge that they will possess of the American end of the business, it will not be difficult for them to use it to drive the Americans out and secure the field to themselves, which was but their plan in the beginning when they sought and obtained American co-operation.

Should, perchance, the Japanese interests be disinclined to carry out the suggestions and directions of their government, the latter is unfortunately only too well provided with means that enable it to enforce its will, and moreover it never hesitates to employ such means.

On the other hand, if the American interests decide to co-operate with their Japanese partners, it will be equivalent to a tacit abandoning on their part of the American code of business ethics, and they should look for no support, moral or otherwise, from the American Government in carrying on (by their joint company) a business enterprise in China tainted with aggressive political activities, as such action is contrary to the stand the United States Government and people have always taken *vis-a-vis* business in China.

Incidentally, their deplorable action in acquiescing and supporting the Japanese political propaganda will react upon bona fide American business, as the Chinese will find it difficult to disassociate the actions of an individual or a single firm from general American business policy, and it is hardly necessary to add that the Japanese will be only too glad to do all in their power to keep the Chinese in ignorance of the true state of affairs, or even to purposely misinform them regarding it.

Japanese business in China, as encouraged by the Japanese Government, does not harmonize with nor conform to the principles for which America and the European allies are fighting against the Central Powers.

Co-operation in any way with Japanese in China (or elsewhere, for that matter) is fraught with danger to those essaying it, unless and until the Japanese people themselves reform their government, rid it of its incubus of militarism, and make it conform to modern ideas of the function of government as being an instrument to express and carry out the will and wishes of the people, and not a power in the hands of a few to enslave the many.

A. B.

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# The Japanese "Invasion" at Amoy

IN connection with an article on "The Japanese 'Invasion' of China" several weeks ago, we made the point that it was evident that the Japanese—and this includes, the Government, the people, and the business interests, individually and collectively—having been thwarted at the time of the presenting of the "famous" Twenty-One Demands from getting all that they had in mind, owing to the publicity that attended their high-handed methods, were now adopting the more cautious policy of picking out the "birds" one at a time, we are now able to give a hint—and next week will probably be able to give further details—of negotiations in South China, which give point to the idea we have in mind.

It will be remembered that one of the demands in the infamous Group V, was that China was to agree that "in the Province of Fukien, Japan shall have the right to work mines, and build railways and to construct harbor works (including dockyards)." To put the matter a little more bluntly, what the Japanese had, and still have, in mind is to build a naval base in that province for in the end that is what such a proposition amounts to.

Once given the right *carte blanche* to build "harbor works (including dockyards)," the first thing that the provincial officials of Fukien will have thrust in front of their eyes is a continual stream of Japanese war vessels "going into dock," for instance, to have a new coat of paint put on, or an anchor replaced, or what not. There is no use of laboring the point. The reader may take it for granted that with Japan in possession of a dockyard in Fukien, it will for all intents and purposes be a Japanese naval base. If any one, either Japanese, Chinese, American or any other nationality, is not convinced that this statement is correct and cares to challenge it, we shall take great pleasure in inflicting on

our readers a detailed demonstration of this fact; but for the present, we believe our subscribers generally will be prepared to accept this statement as axiomatic.

Just as in North China and in the Yangtsze region, Japanese financiers, backed by their government, are delivering sledge-hammer blows in an effort to secure arms contracts and iron ore fields, so in South China, another "job" is being worked on, and will be brought to fruition before many moons have passed, unless the provincial officials of Fukien, and beyond them the Chinese government, wake up to what is going on. Since the Chino-Japanese war, which brought with it the ownership of the rich sugar, camphor and indigo-producing island of Formosa, Amoy has become very "Japified," and it is only natural that the Nipponites should wish, because of its close relations with the island of Formosa, just opposite, to get this city firmly in their grasp. To secure a naval base there would be the final and finishing touch.

Like with the "deals" which are now being worked on in North China, the one at Amoy has, on the face of it, every appearance of being a purely commercial transaction. In a sense that is true. The facts are about as follows. There is only one dock at Amoy, the property of the British firm of Tait & Co. The pshychological moment for the Japanese has come in that, owing to the incidence of the war, the Amoy dockyard is not a very profitable concern to keep going, and negotiations are now pending for the transfer of the dock to Japanese owners. The price eventually to be paid is said to be four hundred thousand Mexican dollars, the bargain having been "closed" with the paltry sum of $10,000. We have no brief for the firm of Tait & Co. and so far as we are concerned if they choose to sell a plant which is their property to some one who is willing to buy it, that settles the matter. But, how the Chinese gentry of that province, who are, many of them, of great wealth, and the officials also, can be so foolish—particularly in view of the almost insane zeal with which the Chinese generally display in defending "China's sovereign rights"—as to allow these dockyards to pass into Japanese hands at this time, when the chance is presented, as it apparently is, of acquiring them, for a reasonable figure is something that passes all understanding. Under the peculiar conditions existing in Fukien at present, with the Japanese in possession of Formosa just opposite, and with the Japanese itching for an opportunity to get hold of the principal port in Fukien as they already have in Shantung, it ought to be plain to the Chinese that to allow the Nipponites to get hold of these dockyards will be little short of suicidal.

All that we wish to say to the Fukien Chinese is this: If the Japanese gain control of the Amoy dock it will within a very short space of time mean that there will be a Japanese naval base there. The way to prevent this is simply for the Fukien Chinese to buy the dock themselves.

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# Japanese Troops to Russia?

ALTHOUGH there has been very little comment either by Japanese publicists or newspapers favoring the sending of Japanese troops to Europe to take part in the war against the Central Powers, there has been a remarkable increase in the discussion of this subject generally in the Japanese press during the past several weeks and this fact taken in conjunction with the official statement of the Japanese Government that it did not intend to accept America's offer for the release of a certain amount of steel in exchange for a certain amount of Japanese shipping to be sent to the submarine zone, leads us to state that we believe the time is near at hand when Japan will decide to send an expedition to Europe.

We are of the opinion that the present discussions of the feasibility of such a project, even though such discussions are generally unfavorable, will have the result of eventually educating the Japanese public up to the point where they will whole-heartedly support such a decision when it is finally arrived at, in the same way as in America a year or two ago by a discussion of the possibilities of an eventual war with Germany, but generally deprecating the idea, (and even with a President elected on the strength of a campaign slogan "he has kept us out of war") the sentiment of the American public was eventually turned into the channel of enthusiastically supporting the declaration of war against Germany when it was eventually made.

It will be recalled that last week a telegram from Japan stated that a Council of Ministers would assemble to discuss the situation in Russia as it was causing grave concern in Japan and that important developments were to be expected. No developments regarding the Russian situation have so far transpired, but it was only a few days later that the Japanese Government officially and quite bluntly announced that the negotiations with America had fallen through. Taking these two facts together it is reasonable to assume that the Japanese Government, weighing the pros and cons of the matter of the securing of steel and of giving assistance to the Allies, has come to the conclusion that the withdrawal of a quarter of a million tons of newly built ships was too great a price to pay for the privilege of securing 175,000 tons of steel, and that if it was a matter of rendering assistance to the Allied cause they (the Japanese) could give more efficient aid and with less loss to themselves (and with more chances of prospective gain in the future) by

sending troops across Siberia than to present the best of their ships as targets for German submarines.

The fact must not be lost sight of that Japan's policy is to oust every European stronghold, whether commercial, military, or political, from the whole of Asia, and it must be apparent to anyone that the Japanese see a greater prospect of securing the kind of remuneration they are seeking by rendering assistance to the Russians, rather than by operations against the Central Powers in any other part of the world, except, for example in the South Pacific, where such assistance is not now any longer required. While it is true that there has not been the least indication that the Russians are seeking Japanese aid, that in no way need indicate that it will not be offered and also given. Japanese aid in the reduction of Tsingtao was not asked for but it was offered, and in fact Japan forced her services upon her Allies, and, as we all know, she took practically complete and exclusive charge of the operations. In the same way the Japanese can argue that German predominance in Russian affairs is so imminent that in her own protection it is necessary that she assert herself, lest Russian policy eventually be directed entirely by the Germans.

This point of view is discussed by the *Hochi* (Tokio) as follows: "We warned the Japanese nation in our issue of March 20 as to the Russian situation and advised sending a special mission to Russia, in view of the grave situation in that country and the need of punishing Germany. What we said then has come to be true. Had Russia maintained her positions at the fronts, even if she did not take an offensive attitude, the enemies might have been crushed in July or August. But, alas! The Russian soldiers left the fronts to worry about their possessions at home, leading to the subsequent troubles. The land of Russia has been overrun by the enemies. Lenin took the upper hand in Petrograd and Kerenski has been driven away."

This Japanese editor further describes the Russian situation in a gruesome word picture, and prays that order be reestablished. From the point of view of the Entente Powers, he expresses the opinion that as Russia is no longer to be trusted, they should be prepared to doubt the possibility of further co-operating with Russia, as the Russian delegates are liable to propose a separate peace being made with Germany and Austria. If Russia should not obey the commands of the Kaiser there might be no need of worrying very much; but should unfortunately the German influence extend east of the Ural Mountains the future of Asia would be endangered. Such a situation is likely to affect the position of the Japanese Empire, the Japanese editor fears. This consideration might increase the desire for Japanese mobilization in Europe. This Japanese editor is confident that Japan's attitude has already been determined toward the question of Japanese mobilization and he now voices the desire that the Japanese nation should also be prepared to meet the situation when the issue really arises in earnest.

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# Stabilizing the Price of Silver

THE news brought from Washington by telegram on November 17 that representatives of the American and British Governments were conferring with the leading silver producers (in Canada and America) concerning proposed contracts under which the two Governments would virtually control the silver market for a year is of great interest to merchants everywhere throughout the world, but nowhere more so than in China where the vagaries of the silver market during the past few years have been so pronounced as to make the export and import trade in this part of the world a highly speculative matter. The price which is to be fixed on has not yet been decided, but it is to be "somewhat below the prevailing rate of 86 gold cents per ounce." No definite announcement has so far been received that any agreement has been fixed upon, but in case the proposition is put into force, as it likely will be, seeing that in the meantime Great Britain and America have made a joint agreement to buy one hundred million ounces of silver from American producers (in one year?), the effect will be to put the financing of Chinese business on a much more stable basis. There will, of course, still be daily fluctuations in the rates, arising out of local conditions, but as the proposed agreement is to run for a year the exporter and importer would be able to depend upon it that no such enormous fluctuations as have occurred during the past year or so will take place during the time goods are ordered and the time when they arrive.

We learn that a prominent Shanghai American business man, who has been in China for almost half a century, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington under date of September 28 urging that some scheme be arrived at whereby the silver market might be placed on a more stable foundation. He urged that a parity of some kind, say 16 to 1 or 20 to 1, or any parity that might be agreed upon, be fixed between the United States and Europe; he pointed out that the United States could control the world's silver market by offering to supply any Allied Government with silver in exchange for gold at the parity agreed upon. This merchant futher suggested that the United States should announce to the public that it proposes to

substitute and maintain its large reserve of silver dollars by a dual reserve of gold and silver, releasing the silver at any time for gold; having two years supply in the "pot,"—that is, the U. S. Government having silver, coined and uncoined for about 400 million ounces, and the estimated production (by Montagu) for 1918 being 200 million ounces—the margin that the Treasury would be called upon to release in maintaining the equilibrium would in the aggregate be enough to last for some years.

The above-mentioned letter was preceded by a letter to Mr. McAdoo, under date of September 1, as follows:

Dear Sir: I observe that bi-metalic standard is again being discussed in financial newspapers.

If it is to be 16 to 1, as by general international consent was the case before the Seventies, the changed conditions would seem to warrant making it arbitrary now. Europe would no doubt come into line, in fact, will be obliged to if Washington says the word.

To save the financial situation, Lombard Street and Wall Street, Washington and London, by agreement made a War-meaure *Fiat* ruling, limiting to G. 4.76½ the parity of the Soverign: Why not by the same *fiat* token fix on Silver at 16 to 1 or some other rate?(I can see Brother Bryan smile from this distance).

If this or a similar agreement is arrived at, can you not see a way of including China? The writer makes no pretence of knowing anything about finance, but I recall the recent statement of Mr. W. H. Price (in the N. Y. *Outlook*) "that a cube of gold 29 feet represents the total value of all the gold contained in the respective treasury vaults of all Nations." Could not the U. S. spare say one cubic foot to China, which should be sufficient for China's need to line up on a Gold basis!

I am aware that the Eastern bankers would "kick," as they want the gamble whether silver be above the 16 to 1 parity (or any parity), or below it. Likewise the average Chinese merchant would object, for he also likes the gamble, but I am of the opinion that the Government of China with its experience in Loans since Professor Jenks was in China (about 10 years ago) has been such that China would gladly fall into line if you could find a way to give her a lead. In these days a *fiat* lead is sure to pan out, *i.e.*, the International scheme (ignoring special banks) could be worked out for China.

I offer the above in the hopes that changed conditions may enable you in some way to help China; and foreign merchants who are doing business in China would welcome any stable standard.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1867—exchange | 6/2½ | to one | Tael. | rates above 16 to 1. |
| October 1867— | 5/11½ | „ | „ | |
| April 1868— | 5/8½ | „ | „ | |
| August 1914— | 2/5 | „ | „ | |
| „ 1915— | 2/3¼ | „ | „ | |
| „ 1916— | 2/10¼ | „ | „ | |
| „ 1917— | 4/6½ | „ | „ | |

The suggestions made by this Shanghai merchant were probably not the only ones received at Washingtan, but it is just suggestions of this sort coming from American citizens not only in the United States but scattered thoughout the world that impress upon the authorities the necessity for taking some action. The scheme which the American Government seems about to be adopting has this advantage over the one made by our Shanghai friend in that it requires no reference to the legislative branches of the Government, and can therefore be put into effect immediately. The agreement just entered into between America and Great Britain for the purchase of 100 million ounces of silver already disposes of about half of the estimated production for the coming year, it having been estimated that next year's production will be about 30 million ounces more than it was in 1916, when it was roughly 170 million ounces. The silver situation is becoming acute the world over and particularly so in Shanghai. A reference to local statistics on the money situation shows that the stock of sycee held by the foreign and native banks in Shanghai has been rapidly depleted during the last year and a half, the present stocks being less than one-third of what they were 18 months ago. The exact figures of sycee in taels, and Mexican dollars, on certain dates are given below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 26, 1915— | Tls. 69,063,000 | M. $18,770,000 |
| January | 1, 1916— | Tls. 39,689,000 | M. $17,600,000 |
| January | 6, 1917— | Tls. 23,446,000 | M. $14,550,000 |
| Nov. | 21, 1917— | Tls. 20,775,000 | M. $19,390,000 |

It will be noted that the present stocks of sycee in Shanghai are about 54 million ounces less than they were in June 1915 certainly not an inconsiderable figure, this representing considerably over one-fourth of the world's annual production. While it is probably true that the sum of Tls. 69,063,000 sycee is in excess of actual business requirements, there can be no doubt about it that present stocks are rapidly reaching the danger point and will soon be insufficient to meet daily business requirements; in fact money at present is very "tight" in Shanghai. Already more than a year ago the American and British Governments agreed to take the pound sterling as being equal to G. $4.76½. Taking silver at the price of G. $0.86 to the ounce of silver it would work out to a price of 43¼d. in London, equal to an exchange rate in Shanghai of 4/3⅛ to the tael. The telegram which gives the news that negotiations are in progress mentions that a price somewhat below G. $0.86 (the prevailing price) would eventually be fixed on. Just as another example supposing G. $0.80 were to be fixed upon, this comes to 40¼d. per ounce in London, the Shanghai parity being 3/9-11/16 to the tael.

It is an unfortunate fact that any scheme for the stabilizing of the value of silver or for the introduction of a more stable, rational, and universal currency in China lacks the support of the very people who are in a position to give such a project its best support, namely the foreign

bankers in China, and with few exceptions the same is true of the native bankers. The selling of exchange as between gold-using countries is a profitable banking business, but is as nothing compared with the opportunities for profit that existing conditions in China present, with the dollars and taels at every port fluctuating in value in relation to each other, quite independant of, and in addition to, the enormous fluctuations of silver itself in relation to gold-using countries. One of the best informed men in the world on the currency of China is Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who investigated Chinese currency, and reported upon a scheme for its improvement, about a decade ago. In conversation with the American merchant in collaboration with whom this article is written, Dr. Jenks stated at the time that, from Singapore to Peking, not a foreign or Chinese banker or Chinese merchant was in favor of a gold standard for China; the bankers opposed the gold standard because its introduction would deprive them of exceptional opportunities for profit, while the Chinese merchants, in whom the spirit of gambling is inherent, prefer the excitement incident to a fluctuating rate of exchange rather them to conduct business on such prosaic lines as a stable currency would offer.

We take this opportunity to explain in further detail what is meant by 16 to 1, several readers having called it to our attention that in our Notes on Gold and Silver last week we had not made the meaning of this expression quite clear. The phrase 16 to 1 simply means that 16 ounces of silver are to be taken as being equal in value to 1 ounce of gold. It is at that ratio that the United States Government now coins its silver dollars and, at the price of silver ruling until a few years ago, there accrued an enormous profit to the Government. The American gold coinage is based on a gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains and the silver coinage on a dollar weighing 412.5 grains. In each case one-tenth of alloy is added, the coins containing nine-tenths of the above amounts of pure metal, so that in an American gold dollar there are actually 23.22 grains of gold and in a silver dollar there are actually 371.25 grains of silver. Dividing these two figures into each other we arrive at not exactly 16, but a very minute fraction less than that, and for ordinary everyday facility of expression this ratio of coinage is expressed as 16 to 1.

The Bryan scheme, which is being discussed considerably again because of the present high price of silver, simply was that the public at large should have the privilege of having its silver coined into dollars at the same ratio as the Government coins its dollars. His theory was that just as the public has the right to have gold bars minted into coins by the Government, practically free of charge, so he wished the public to have the privilege of coming to the mint and securing a coined silver dollar on presentation of the quantity of silver that such a dollar contains. The immediate effect of such a policy would naturally be to fix the price of silver in the United States absolutely at 16 to 1; that is, 16 ounces of silver would be worth an ounce of gold; and not, as has frequently been the case, when an ounce of gold would buy 32 to 33 ounces of silver. Bryan's idea was that American influence in the world's trade was, and was becoming, so great that once the price of silver had been fixed in America it would have such a reaction throughout the world as practically to fix the price of silver everywhere.

An example of the possible truth of this contention is to be found in the recent action of America in fixing the price of wheat for a year, which is the period for which it is also proposed to fix the price of silver. Just as in the silver market America is so large a producer and user that any action taken by America has its reaction throughout the world, so in the wheat market America is so large a producer and user that when America fixes the price of wheat for a year it practically fixes the price throughout the world, except in so far as freight rates and restrictions against free trade such as duties, etc., influence it. The American Government is of course in a much stronger position when it comes to controlling the price of silver than with regard to wheat because it actually has in the Treasury vaults a greater quantity of silver, mostly in dollars, than is produced throughout the whole world in the course of a year, whereas the Government as such is practically not the owner of any wheat at all. It is interesting to note also, in view of the action taken by the American Government with regard to wheat, and the action proposed to be taken with regard to silver, that it was a pet argument of Bryan and his Free Silverite supporters that the prices of wheat and of silver always moved up and down practically in unison.

The United States is now the largest producer of silver with 72,833,000 ounces, or in other words 42 per cent of the entire world's output, which in 1916 was given at 172,383,000 ounces. In a twenty-year period, ending with 1916, the production of America increased by 14,000,000 ounces, whereas the appreciation in output for all other silver producing countries combined was only a total of 1,000,000 ounces.

Up to the present time, silver bars imported into China have been composed almost exclusively of English bars, American bars—termed "Selby"—and Canadian bars which are traded in under the name of "Trail." The importation of the first mentioned stamp has practically been discontinued, due principally to excessive freight and insurance costs and the only bars which are

brought to this market, at present—the little there is, as at present there is practically no movement except outwards—are American and Canadian.

Under normal conditions the "Selby" bar is the more acceptable, which with a fineness of 999 commands a premium in the interior of China over the best Chinese sycee (shoes) the weight and fineness of which, while varying in every large port of the Republic, is set at 1000 pure. The strange fact is therefore brought out that the 999 fine "Selby" bars are quoted as 1000.7 fine, on account of the premium which they carry. Omaha bars, while known in this market, are now seldom dealt in as the price compares unfavorably because of the fineness being only 998½ for which the Chinese make a difference of ½ of 1 per cent as compared with the "Selby" bar.

It may not be amiss here to mention that silver bars imported into the Chinese markets, of which Shanghai presents the most favorable, bear in impressed figures the ounces, in two decimals, to meet the prevailing custom.

G. W. M.

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# Internationalism on the Seas

FREEDOM of the seas, as the Germans conceive it, has nothing to do with maritime affairs as they shape themselves in normal times. Germany is not demanding that the seas be made free to her in the coming peace. This she takes for granted. She assumes that she will be permitted to sail her ships by such courses as she may choose, touch at such ports as she may choose, load and unload freights without hindrance. What Germany demands is that she be guaranteed the freedom of the seas in the next war, that her trade with neutrals, except at blockaded ports, and in unconditional contraband, be permitted to go on unmolested. The demand is an integral part of a "German peace," a peace expected to end in war. It is in harmony with the demand for a strategic frontier, a frontier from which Germany may strike before her enemy can gather forces for defense.

German freedom of the seas, it is safe to predict, will not be enumerated among the fruits of this war. The Germans themselves have taught the world that in war time the distinctions between the army and industry, between the military forces and the civil population, are illusory. They have taught the world that there is practically no part of a nation's trade that does not subserve a military use. If we must have war, the nation whose fleets command the seas will strike at its enemy's trade by the same necessity by which it strikes at the enemy's armed forces. The civil population must suffer privations, as the soldiers must die. It is a harsh condition which the war makers will have to take into account in the future. For a country like Germany, with a population outrunning its natural resources and increasingly dependent upon sea borne traffic, the only tolerable alternative to "freedom of the seas" will be a stable international order. This is a point that the Allied nations are in no danger of over looking. The closed sea is a potent argument for peace, and the most that Germany can hope is that so effective a weapon as the closing of the seas will be placed under international, instead of national control.

But it is not sufficient for internationalism to take over control of ocean traffic in time of war. Internationalism that performs no active function in time of peace is not likely to be found in full vigor when war is imminent. It is not likely to cope successfully with the forces that in times of peace have prepared for war. And such forces are sure to make their appearance upon the seas.

Does anyone believe that the development of mercantile marines as instruments of nationalistic policy makes for international harmony? We are felicitating ourselves upon the approaching inauguration of a direct passenger and freight line between New York and Valparaiso. How should we feel after the war if the Germans should establish a line to Valparaiso, perhaps touching at New York, thus duplicating our service and turning its profits into deficits? The two lines would struggle for port facilities and rail connections at Valparaiso. It is bad enough when two private enterprises in the same country enter upon a ruthless competitive struggle. When the rival enterprises represent different nations, and especially when each enjoys governmental backing, the evil becomes much more serious. Its effect upon international goodwill may be clearly conceived if one will picture to himself the inevitable activities of American and German diplomatic representatives, each striving to secure the most favorable concessions for the enterprise backed by his government.

National rivalries in ocean transportation would not be so serious a matter if the object in view were merely a maximum share in the carrying trade, with the profits and opportunities for employing labor that such a trade affords. But the real object of a nationalistic merchant marine is much more ambitious. This object is to secure special advantages for the national industry in export markets. If the Germans, for example, can make it unprofitable for the ships of any other nation to call at a particular Latin American port, German goods ought to be able to drive British and American and French goods out of the markets of that port and the territory it serves. For all non-German goods would have to be carried by German ships and pay such freights as German nationalistic policy might dictate. Thus the port and its territory would become, in effect, a German colonial market, closed to the world.

The game is one at which more nations than one can play. Let Germany try to engross the shipping of a port, and she will find her industrial and commercial rivals taking steps to thwart her. And if this is not worth while, the other nations can engross the shipping of other ports. Whether the final result proved favorable to Germany or not would then come to depend upon the development of land transportation lines feeding the several ports. The war of competing ocean carriers would thus entail a war of railway construction and railway rates. In consequence the financial systems of the rival nations would become involved. With the export industries, the ocean carriers, and the banks of the several powers carrying on an economic warfare on neutral soil what would be the chance of a lasting peace?

Ocean transportation is essentially an international interest. Nationalistic strivings can only work mischief in this field. Any country ought to be permitted to build as many ships as it may care to build, subsidizing them as heavily as it can afford, if it chooses. But the operation of such ships ought to be subject to international rules, requiring that the service be placed without discrimination at the command of trade, of whatever national origin. The American line ought to be required to carry German or British or French goods from New York to Valparaiso at the same rates as it carries American goods. If Germany opens a line to Valparaiso, she ought to be required to carry French and British and Scandinavian goods at the same rates as German.

With ocean transportation governed by international rules precluding discrimination, there would be no danger that any nation would reduce neutral territory to the status of a closed colonial market. There would be no reason why one nation should strive to balance its neighbors' merchant marines, ship for ship, as there must be if merchant marines are to remain instruments of nationalistic aggression. If Norway and Japan, owing to lack of natural resources upon which to employ their population, find it desirable to contribute to the world's shipping far beyond the ratio of their trade and population, this would be the concern of those nations alone. Norway's merchant fleet now serves as an international common carrier, and does any nation in the world regard the growth of that fleet as a menace? Japan might become the common carrier of the Pacific, maintaining hundreds of thousands of her people by this employment and advancing the interests of the whole world, if she would govern her shipping enterprises according to the principles of internationalism.

The merchant shipping on the seas is now internationally controlled, as a measure of military necessity. The Allied nations have in a sense pooled their shipping. Each recognizes that it would be shameful to confine the use of its ships to purely selfish, nationalistic ends. And neutral shipping has been brought under the sway of internationalism through control by the Allies of bunker coal and through export embargoes. Is it too much to hope that the internationalism of war will give way, not to a nationalistic anarchy, but to an internationalism of peace? England, America and Japan hold the strategic points in the field of ocean shipping. Without their cooperation and good will, no other nation can hope to carry on an ocean trade extending over the world. These three nations, especially with the support of France and Italy, can practically impose their will upon the seas, if it is their will to impose rules fair to all the nations and conducing to the world's peace.—*From The New Republic.*

# Week's News Summary

## THE WAR

*November 16.* The Irish packet steamer "Ardmore" is torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.——Austro-German forces capture Cismon from the Italians, but suffer heavy losses.——Much rioting and bloodshed occur at Moscow; 2000 persons are said to have been killed.——British troops in Palestine continually pursue the Turks; they capture the junction of the railway leading to Jerusalem.

*November 17.* A minor naval encounter occurs in the Heligoland Bight; two German cruisers are damaged.

*November 18.* The inhabitants of Venice have all left the city except about 20,000. All movable works of art have been carried away.——Australian and New Zealand troops occupy Jaffa. (Joppa, the port of Jerusalem).

*November 19.* The struggle for the Piave in Italy still continues, but as the Austro-German forces are constantly being augmented the Italian defence is gradually being overcome.

*November 20.* The Austro-German forces in Italy are still further augmented; they make four massed attacks on Montefenera, but are driven back.——The British in East Africa take 1,000 German prisoners.——Following an intense bombardment, the Germans make a strong attack north of Chaume Wood, but without result.——An Austrian attack on Venice is foreshadowed by Austria's asking Italy to declare whether Venice is to be considered a fortified city.——The British Admiralty's report shows 10 ships over and 7 under 1600 tons sunk, and two unsuccessfully attacked during the week.—Lloyd George, presiding at a conference in London of the British War Cabinet and members of the American Mission, states that immediate help by the United States is imperative, and requests information as to when the first million American troops will arrive in France.

*November 21.* Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe has been smashed through five miles deep, 8000 German prisoners being taken. The British troops were preceded by a fleet of tanks.

## CHINA

*November 16.* Tuan Chi-jui resigns the office or Premier. Pressure was brought to bear on the Premier by prominent Chinese publicists, who opposed pending negotiations with Japanese financiers for the sale to China of firearms and the acquisition by Japanese of iron-mines in China.

*November 17.* Tuan Chi-jui withdraws his resignation upon the earnest solicitation of the President and Hsu Shih-chen.

*November 19.* The Tuchun and the acting Governor of Hunan are dismissed by a mandate from Peking. ——The Northern troops are driven out of Changsha in Hunan; they leave 20 guns behind them. The victorious commander of the Hunan forces is Chen Weng-hsun.——In a report on the flood problems in North China, Messrs von Heidenstam, Pincione, and Van der Heen, recommend the construction of adequate and stable channels to the sea from the Peiho and Yungkingho, independent of the Haiho.

*November 21.* Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigns the office of Premier for the second time and his resignation is accepted. He is succeeded by Wang Shih-chen, who was previously a member of the President's military staff.——The Generals in command of the 8th and 20th divisions of Northern troops, together with thousands of their soldiers, flee from Changsha; several thousand Kwangsi troops arrive in Changsha; the Red Cross is said to be treating hundreds of wounded Northerners.—— The Chinese authorities suppress the principal newspaper printed in the English language in Peking, namely the *Peking Gazette*, of which Eugene Chen was the former editor. It is stated that the paper was closed at the request of the Japanese Minister.

## JAPAN

*November 15.* Mr. Shoda, the Japanese Minister of Finance, in a speech at Osaka states that it is impossible for the Japanese to send troops to the Western front.

*November 17.* The Japanese Government in an official statement says it cannot meet the American proposals to supply Japanese shipping for the war zone in exchange for permits to ship American steel, and therefore Japan would rely upon its own resources.

*November 24.* The s.s. Chikuzen Maru with specially equipped hydroplanes sails from Kobe for the Indian Ocean and South Pacific in search of the missing Hitachi Maru.

## GENERAL

*November 15.* Lord Northcliffe having returned to Great Britain from his visit to the United States and Canada, in a letter to Lloyd George says that unless there is swift improvement in British methods the United States would take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war.

*November 16.* The British Cotton Control Board announces that there at present only remains sufficient cotton in England to last 12 weeks.——M. Clemenceau accepts the task of forming a new French Cabinet, he himself holding the posts of Premier and Minister of War.

*November 17.* Lord Cowdray resigns the chairmanship of the British Air Board; he resents the criticisms by Lord Northcliffe.——The American and British Governments are perfecting plans to control the silver market of the world for a year; a price of below 86 cents per ounce is expected to be fixed.——The French press is unanimous in its approval of the new Clemenceau Cabinet.

*November 19.* Lloyd George in the House of Commons defends his speech at the Allied War Council in Paris. He explains that he was determined to deliver a disagreeable speech as that would force everybody to talk about the scheme. He considered that a Central Council was absolutely necessary. It was an unpleasant thing for him to remind Italy that it had lost 2500 guns, but it was necessary.——The death is announced of General Maude in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia.——Great Britain and America make a joint agreement with American silver producers whereby America takes 40 million ounces and Great Britain 60 million ounces of silver.

*November 20.* Announcement is made that Colonel House has been selected by President Wilson to participate in the Supreme War Council, with General Bliss as military adviser.

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# America

A chemist at Reno, Nev., has patented a method whereby petroleum, paraffine, wax, ammonia and nitrogen may be extracted from the shale rock that exists in such tremendous quantities in many of the American Western states. It is estimated that in the state of Colorado alone sufficient shale exists for the production of 20,000,000,000 barrels of oil. The United States Geological survey has issued a special bulletin on the subject.

Charles C. MacGill, president of one of the largest flour milling enterprises in America recently explained why American flour sold at home at G. $13 a barrel of 196 pounds and at the same time at G. $8.75 a barrel in England, as follows: "The difference in the cost is absorbed and paid for by the British Government and is ultimately charged to the consumers in the way of indirect taxation. The British Government is anxious to keep down the cost of bread to its people; hence it sells the flour at a loss. The same is true of wheat, which is bought and imported from America and sold to British millers at a loss of G. $2 or more a quarter. The British Government is not the final loser."

One of Thomas A. Edison's plans for reducing the toll of submarine warfare was announced on October 9. It consists of plans for reducing the visibility of a cargo boat at sea, by placing the masts on hinges so they may be folded back on the deck of the boat, shortening the smoke-stacks, and providing the boats with sufficient hard coal to run them through the submarine zone in order that there will be an absence of smoke to betray the position of the boat. The boats are operated under forced draft which makes tall smoke-stacks unnecessary. Several of the boats equipped in this way have made the trip through the submarine zone successfully and returned, which leads the navy department to believe that it will do much to reduce the losses. The wonder is now expressed in New York that this plan has not been adopted heretofore.

# Women's Work

## The American Woman's Club

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai held a meeting at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday at which Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell gave a talk on the Women of China. She chose as her special subject, "The Changing Women of China." Mrs. Gamewell, is the author of a recent book, "The Gateway to China" and has travelled extensively through China with her husband, Dr. Frank D. Gamewell. For this reason she furnished interesting facts in her talk. She said that the Women of China were divided into many classes: First came the influential Chinese teacher, which necessarily brought up many subjects of education. Government and Mission Schools have been opened up all over China. At Tientsin a Normal School has been opened for Chinese girls with two model houses where relays of girls spend a week learning to cook, sew, care for the baby, gardening and marketing. In the Nanking School the girls have a class in the raising of poultry. Medicine attracts many of the Chinese. Mrs. Gamewell said that women nurses are being used as well as men nurses, which shows that co-educational work has begun in China. She spoke especially of Dr. Mary Stone, the only Chinese woman surgeon—who is doing great work in the hospitals. The Chinese Woman understands better how to do this work than the foreign woman does and the hospitals are now badly in need of trained Chinese women doctors.

The speaker told how the Chinese women are coming into their place in the homes as wives and mothers, and marriage is founded on real love and not being controlled by the parents. The Chinese women Evangelists are doing their work and bringing light into many of the small, dark homes. In talking to some of the Chinese women graduates of our American Colleges it is easy to see that they are eagerly waiting to pass on some of their training to their sisters in China.

There was a display of bags, old Chinese and Manchu costumes, and embroideries which the speaker described in full. Mrs. Hudson wore a Chinese bridal costume, Miss Allen displayed a Manchu gown, and Mrs. Dunne wore a Hanchow costume. Mrs. Wilbur presided at the meeting and Mrs. Clapp acted as tea hostess. Mrs. Lacey, as chairman of the committee for the revision of the constitution, read the revised articles and these were passed by the meeting. One of the revisions provides that henceforth nominations will be cared for by the Nomination Committee, instead of by the Executive Board. The Committee is to be composed of nine ladies, three elected for three years, three elected for two years and three elected for the shorter term. Mesdames Morris, Ely and Lunt were elected for the three-year term; Mesdames Squires, Hudson and Lacey for the two-year term: Mesdames Fleming, Boynton and Cabeldu for the one-year term. It was announced that no more notice cards would be sent out in advance of the meetings now that the club calendar has been distributed.

The following new names were submitted for membership: Mesdames Gold, Nichols, Pilver, Coleman, Heen, Kulp and Adamson, and Misses Woods, McWilliams, Bascoer, McCloskel and Bosworth.

The Literary Section of the Club met on Thursday at 10 o'clock a.m. with Mrs. P. L. Bryant No. 5 Jinkee Road and the Music Department on Friday at 5 o'clock p.m. with Mrs. Hallam at the Astor House.

## The Young Women's Christian Association—A World's Work

*This is the seventh of a series of contributed articles dealing with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association of China.*

The demand for information concerning the daily movements of the nations, information concerning the movements of the armies, the governments, and the councils is greater than ever before. We watch the Western front advance, the Eastern front advance, the millions of men and machines poured into action, the Young Men's Christian Association camps springing up all over the war zone, and the War Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States raising a budget of $4,000,000. Tales of horror, of devastation, of destruction continue but with them also comes news of reconstruction, of rebuilding, and of reorganization. France and her women, Belgium and her women are before the eyes of the nations and gigantic steps are being planned and taken to bring relief and assistance.

Mention has already been made of the War Council budget of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States for $4,000,000. $900,000 goes into the building of hostess houses where husbands, sons, relatives of those who are in training camps can find suitable places to visit with their own families. In one instance a call came for a hostess house, the situation was looked over and a telegram went to the New York headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association. "It will take $10,000 to build such a house."

Within a week the house was actually occupied. Many such calls are being answered. $400,000 is going into houses in centres where organized work has demanded a large increase in the employment of young women —houses where self-supporting young women can find suitable living accommodations. $100,000 is going to the Bureau of Social Morality, whose work it is to set before the girls and young women of the land the standard of right and high ideals in these days of excitement and temptation. $100,000 is going to the Foreign Community work; the foreign women in the United States, with little or no knowledge of English, do not and can not know the meaning of food conservation and other economic standards which are outgrowths of the present war conditions; they must be educated, so workers and $100,000 have been detailed to this specific work. A Refugee Bureau has been organized whereby women in America with relatives "somewhere" in France, or Russia, or other parts of Europe can get information through reliable sources.

Calls have come from Russia, from France, and from other countries to the National headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York for workers to help the women of these countries. Chosen women have gone, and more are going, and as they go, the Eastern and the Western front of the Young Women's Christian Association forces are advancing, are pushing on into the hearts of the world.

Here, in China, we are but a small part of the Young Women's Christian Association movement, but the work is growing at a tremendous pace. Demands are being made for more money, more workers. The days of reconstruction have begun in China. Chinese

women are before the eyes of the world and the Young Women's Christian Association is at work building up and organizing and lifting into their rightful place the Chinese women.

As the Young Women's Christian Association is in the world's campaign for the women of Europe and of America, the Young Women's Christian Association of Shanghai is now in a campign for funds to carry on this part of the world's work, the uplifting and building up of Chinese womanhood.

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# Men and Events

John M. Darrah will leave today on the Empress of Asia for New York on a short business trip.

Viscount Ishii, Special Envoy to America, will arrive at Yokohama by the Korea Maru on November 26.

A number of Chinese journalists are leaving for Japan to-day by a Japanese steamer to visit the principal newspaper offices in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson will depart today for Boston on the Empress of Asia. They plan to return to Shanghai about February 1.

L. F. Campbell New York, who has been in business in Tientsin, is returning home today on the S. S. Empress of Asia.

The Tariff Revision Commission will assemble in Shanghai December 1 and continue its meetings until the Chinese Customs tariffs have been redrawn so as to bring them to an effective 5% basis.

Frank Rhea and Tom Jones, special investigators for the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will depart for Washington today on the s.s. Empress of Asia.

W. E. Barber, an officer of the United States Rubber Company of New York is in Shanghai on his way to Sumatra to inspect the large rubber plantations his company has at that place.

The Chinese Students Club in Tokio in a letter to the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce expresses great indignation that the United States should have recognized Japan's special interests in "an independant nation such as China."

The Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club is at present rehearsing the light comedy known as "Eliza Comes to Stay", the first performance of which is to be given at the Lyceum Theatre December 10.

Leigh F. Pye of Kobe and E. L. Byrne of Shanghai, both connected with the Carter Macy Company of New York, dealers in tea, are passengers on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela arriving in San Francisco December 6th.

Definite news has been received in the Far East that Second Lieut. Arthur C. Young, eldest son of the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, (Kobe) was killed in action on the French front August 16. The last seen of him was that he fell while leading his platoon to attack a machine gun emplacement.

Three American engineers—W. R. Dixon of Connecticut, O. P. Fisher of Maryland and William Hutchison of New York City—in the employ of a large mining corporation in New York City, left Yokohama last Friday evening *en route* to Vladivostock to conduct mining operations in Russia.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Wallace are saying farewell to Japan in the spring, and will settle probably in California. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace came to Japan from Honolulu, and for over thirty years have labored in Japan, Mr. Wallace being in late years Rector of the American Episcopal Cathedral Church in Tsukiji, Tokio.

Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, National Director of Physical Education in China for the Young Women's Christian Association was given a farewell party by the Normal Physical Training School students of Shanghai in the Quinsan Road quarters, Thursday evening. Miss Mayhew leaves today on a year's furlough in the United States.

The Imperial Palace Buildings at Seoul, formerly the headquarters of the Emperor of Korea and, since the Japanese occupation, the residence of Prince and Princess Yi, were partially destroyed by fire on the evening of November 10. Much costly furniture and many valuable articles were destroyed. The loss is estimated at a third of a million yen.

The Japanese paper at Dairen in recording the fact that a Japanese barber at Shanghai several weeks ago discovered that a "brass" vase which he had in his possession for a long time really turned out to be Chinese gold, rather quaintly observes: "He knew that the Chinese put a coat of black oil on precious curios so as to keep the antiquity on them from being worn off."

John R. Freeman of New York City, who has a world-wide reputation as an engineer, having been connected with important hydraulic projects in America and Canada, has been appointed by the International Corporation as Chief Engineer of the Grand Canal Conservancy Work. Mr. Freeman is starting for China immediately.

We note from a despatch in a New York paper that J. G. Taylor, formerly publicity manager for the International New Thought Alliance, now vice-president of the United Commerce Company, Inc., of Chicago, left St. Louis October 16 on the first stage of a journey to China "whence he expects to export eggs laying them down in New York City at sixten gold cents a dozen."

Armed robberies are becoming matters of almost daily occurence in Harbin, the latest incident to be reported occurring on the evening of November 19 when Reuter's correspondent and an American financier, who is visiting there at present, were held up by six armed desperadoes and, at the point of levelled revolvers, had all movables in their possession to the value of several thousand roubles, taken from them.

The energetic reporters of the *Japan Advertiser* make note of the fact that O. Mordhurst, a well known German merchant in Shanghai, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela on its last voyage out from Shanghai, and that he was permitted to sail from here by the United States authorities. His destination is San Francisco, and he is described as being "loyal to America." The Venezuela stopped at Yokohama November 16, but Mr. Mordhurst was not allowed to land.

A serious incident occurred last week near Haichow in Chekiang Province in connection with the collection

of salt taxes. A party of salt merchants went to the Administration Office of the Salt Gabelle at Pantu and severely beat and stabbed the Chinese district inspector, leaving him in the street unconscious. The foreign district inspector was absent at the time. The reason for the act seems to be that the closer inspection of the operations of the salt merchants resulted in their revenue being considerably decreased, a fact which they very much resented.

H. R. Bostwick, member of a well-known American firm in Korea, where they are the owners of several goldmines, was in Shanghai during the week and later sailed for San Francisco, his former home. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bostwick and his daughter. Mr. Bostwick first came to the Far East in 1894 and built the first railway line (25 miles in length) in Manchuria. In recent years Mr. Bostwick's firm has devoted itself exclusively to mining enterprises. He gives a glowing account of the mining industry in Korea, and states that prospecting is going on extensively. Mr. Bostwick is also the owner of extensive silver mines in Mexico.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements recently the Governor, speaking on the third reading of the Supply Bill, said: "Gentlemen, the question of the Chief Justice living at a hotel was referred to at the second reading of this Bill. I wish to state to the Council that since that meeting I have been informed on very good authority that there have been many instances of Chief Justices in various Colonies living at hotels. I will add that whatever my own opinion is as to what is best I am satisfied that the dignity of the post is fittingly upheld by the present Chief Justice, although for private reasons he lives at a hotel."

The frequent armed robberies at Harbin have presented the opportunity to the Japanese of securing a chance to participate in the keeping of order in that sorely tried northern city. The Japanese paper at Dairen states that when the Japanese Consular authorities at Harbin suggested to the Russian authorities that Japanese police might be used to assist in maintaining order the proposition was willingly accepted and thereupon arrangements were made for a force of Japanese police to be sent up north from Port Arthur. It may be mentioned also that Chinese troops from Ashiho and Hunan have been called to Fuchiaten, the Chinese city adjoining the Russian concession of Harbin.

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## Japanese Deny Dr. Thwing's Charges

With regard to the charges made by E.W. Thwing, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, that the authorities of Korea were encouraging the cultivation of poppy with a view to selling opium manufactured from it to Chinese, the *Seoul Press* says it has made careful inquiries and finds that the charges made by Mr. Thwing are not true. That paper explains that limited cultivation of poppy was permitted in Whanghai Province, and that last month, owing to the growers having broken some of the terms under which permission had been granted, the authorities issued an ordinance making poppy growing prohibitive except by apothecaries who need opium for medical purposes. The Seoul paper is led to remark that Mr. Thwing has been misled by his sentiments.

## Russia, China and America at Club Tiffin

"The Russian peasants want freedom and they are going to it as hard as they can." This was the conclusion reached by Mr. Charles E. Beury of Philadelphia in a talk yesterday at a tiffin given by the American University Club of Shanghai at the Carlton Cafe. About sixty Americans and Chinese who are members of the organization attended the tiffin to hear Mr. Beury's discussion of the present difficulties in Russia and also to listen to addresses by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache of Peking and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, secretary to Former-President Li of China. Dr. J. C. McCracken, president of the club, presided at the tiffin.

According to Mr. Beury, the person who understands the conditions of Russia at the beginning of the war; its human pyramid with the Czar at the top, the Church and Bureaucracy under him, the business men and workingmen and peasants as the foundation, can have nothing but sympathy for the struggle of the peasants for liberty. According to the speaker, ninety per cent of the Russians are illiterate and more than eighty per cent scarcely above the hunger line. "The pyramid has now toppled over and the restraint has been removed. Now they are fighting for the liberties they have been dreaming of for years and nothing else matters. The thousands of German prisoners have all been liberated and have gone into the homes of the peasants and they have converted the Russian peasants, laborers, and soldiers to the German way of thinking. Kerensky was a Socialist before the war, but things have moved so rapidly that he is now looked upon by the soldiers as a rank Conservative. The Russian soldier in the trenches has been fighting for three years and he had no idea in the world what he was fighting for. Now the authority has been removed and he is free. In concluding his address, Mr. Beury expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to send an American army to the Russian front and support it on account of the collapse of the transportation facilities, and also expressed the opinion that it would be practically as difficult to send a Japanese army to the Russian front. What Russia needs now is sympathy and not criticism, stated Mr. Beury. The more we censure them the more we drive the Russians into the arms of Germany.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi spoke on the subject, "The Aspirations of Modern China." The present struggles and conflicts of China are nothing more than the changes that any country must go through in adjusting itself to new conditions. Japan went through these troubles; America went through them; Russia is going through them; and France went through them. China has a right to fight out her own destiny without interference from other nations and she has the right to ask the world to be patient with her. She wants the help of intelligent and sympathetic foreigners and she wants men at the head of her government who can understand these foreigners and who will give them a chance to help China. In referring to the Lansing-Ishii agreement, he said that the important part of the agreement is the final sentences where Japan and America mutually agree to protect the territorial integrity of China and that if America will insist that Japan observe these sentences the agreement will be of great benefit to China, but if the United States does not hold

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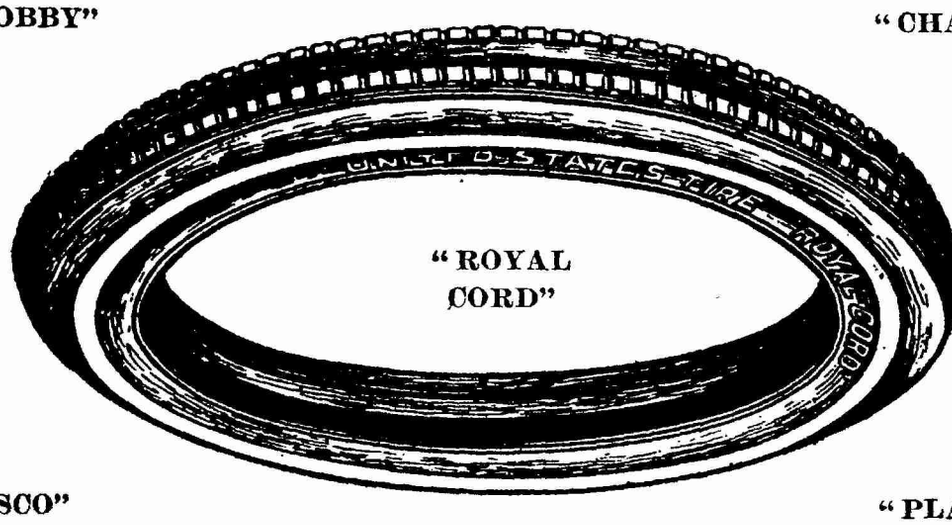


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Japan to this point, the agreement will be nothing but a " scrap of paper."

The tiffin closed with a strong argument on the part of Mr. Julean Arnold for the co-operation of Americans with the Chinese in the solution of China's difficulties. " China needs constructive statesmen and she needs constructive sympathizers, "said the speaker." He traced the development of China to the present and urged Americans to help China to make herself known in America and the rest of the world, and commended the plans of the American University Club in providing a scholarship for a study of China on the part of American University students. He also urged the American and Chinese members of the University Club to make provisions for the proper entertainment of American tourists in China in order that they may learn of the scenic and economic wonders of the country. " You can make American friendship a substantial thing instead of an empty phrase by advertising China in America " he said.

## Thanksgiving Day in Shanghai.

Thanksgiving in Shanghai, the first to be celebrated by the American community of Shanghai since their country's entrance into the war, will take on a more military aspect this year, through the participation of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and a detachment from the American gunboats in the harbor. The service well be held, as in former years, at the Union Church. The address will be delivered by Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, editor of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer, who has the distinction of having three sons at the Front. The opening prayer will be delivered by Dr F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University and the benediction will be pronounced by Dr. J. R. Hykes of the American Bible Society. In the evening, there will be a special Thanksgiving dinner and ball at the Astor House Hotel, and in addition to this special dinners will be given by members of the American community in the various hotels and cafes.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year, in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great perils because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us—blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

"In this day of the revelation of our duty, not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common council and common action has been revealed in us.

"We should especially thank God, that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us, as well as our own.

"A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of; and while we render thanks for these things, let us pray Almighty God, that in all humbleness of spirit, we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened and that in His good time, liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the Earth.

" Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and, in their several homes and places of worship, to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of Nations.

"WOODROW WILSON."

## Chihli Assembly Protests Against Japanese Aggressions

Some time ago the Provincial Assembly of Shantung province addressed a long petition to the Central Government protesting against the action of the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao, who have established the Civil Affair Offices at Tsingtao, Fangtze, Changtien and Tsinán. The Chamber of Commerce and all other associations in Shantung have sent appeals to the Central Government and provinces, and have decided strenuously to oppose the measure. At least so they claim, although it may be mentioned here that the several Chinese newspapers recently started at Tsinan, whose policy was to oppose Japanese influence, have abruptly suspended publication. On the 15th instant, the Provincial Assembly of Chihli addressed an urgent telegram to the Central Government on behalf of Shantung province. It says, " As the establishment of Civil Offices and the exercise of civil rights by Japanese in Shantung are a direct violation of the sovereign rights of this country, they should by no means be recognized. It is hereby requested that the Central Government lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Legation with a view to preserving our rights. The Japanese Government in Tsingtao has indeed disregarded international obligations and trampled over our sovereign rights. We the people of this country, should not allow such aggression and violence. We should not believe the false assertion that Japan has adopted a friendly policy toward us."

## Szechuan Railway and Grand Canal Loans Signed at Last

The Siems-Carey Company during the week signed the agreement with the Chinese Government for the G. $500,000 Loan for the preliminary survey and other expenses for the Szechuan railway project and also the Loan contract for the conservation of the Grand Canal. This latter is for the amount of G. $6,000,

000 of which the American company have sold to Japanese capitalists (the Industrial Bank of Tokio) a G. $2,500,000 interest. The issue price is 90, rate of interest 7%, loan to run for 20 years, amortization commencing after the fourth year.

The loan is secured by: (1) Lands to be redeemed and all revenues to be derived by the Government from Government lands affected by the work; (2) the taxes from other lands affected by the work; (3) the tolls taxes from canals; (4) property purchased or constructed with loan funds. Should the revenues pledged be insufficient to meet any obligations contracted, the Government agrees to make up the amount from other sources and to allocate a portion of the stamp duty to this purpose.

The Siems-Carey Canal & Railway Company is given the contract for the work at a remuneration of ten per cent on the total expenditure. Chinese materials shall be given preference, prices being equal. The Government will appoint a director general, and an American chief engineer and auditor shall be appointed in consultation. In event of any breach in the agreement, the security pledged shall be transferred and administered by the Corporation or Maritime Customs in the interest of the bondholders. The engineering accountancy and contracting cannot be transferred or delegated to any except an American. The loan covers the work only in China and Shantung provinces, but the Corporation will have first claim on any extension of the work in Kiangsu.

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# Far Eastern Press Opinion

## The Lansing-Ishii Agreement

*From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)*

The truth is that such agreements become mere "scraps of paper" when brought into contact with the logic of events. It is indeed a serious omen for any country when two other Powers agree to recognise its independence or safeguard its integrity. For example, the selfdenying convention between Britain and Russia relating to Persia had scarcely been signed when Russia began to increase her influence in the country and virtually to assume a protectorate over the northern part. We do not assume that this will be necessarily the case in China, but it will not be because of any diplomatic safeguards of China's integrity. Suppose that the disturbed political conditions in China should lead to a rebellion in Manchuria or Mongolia, the inevitable result would be armed intervention by Japan for the protection of her special interests, and the fact of the formal recognition by the United States of the existence of such interests would almost necessarily lead to a condonation of military action by Japan for their protection. The territorial sovereignty of China would go by the board, agreement or no agreement, for the military intervention of an outside Power in protection of its interests would be an invasion of such integrity. This would happen, no doubt whether the agreement had been signed or not, but American interests in China would in such case not be aided by the existence of the agreement, and the United States without it would be at least as free to take diplomatic or other action in the protection of its interests as with such an agreement in operation.


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As we have pointed out, it is curious that no mention is made in the convention of any American interests in China, which would make it bilateral. True, there is a reaffirmation of the open door and equal opportunity but this has been the subject of so many previous conventions that it is difficult to understand the necessity of further endorsement. This constant assertion and reassertion gives the impression that the principle is so doubtful that Japan cannot be expected to regard it as binding unless it is reaffirmed about once a year. Curiously, one of the Japanese papers makes it a subject for complaint that the agreement is not bilateral in another direction. It binds Japan with regard to China, but it does not bind the United States with regard to Mexico and other States contiguous to the Republic. The answer is, of course, that Japanese interests in Mexico and the other countries contiguous to the United States

are not commensurable with those of the United States in China, but this makes it all the more remarkable that those interests are not mentioned in the identical notes.

It seems, therefore, that the new agreement is calculated to raise more questions than it decides. If, as Count Hayashi maintained, the Root-Takahira Convention was superfluous so long as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance remained in operation, the Lansing-Ishii Convention is doubly superfluous. The negotiation of such agreements places China in an unfortunate position. They are concluded, as a rule, without any reference to her, and while declaring the maintenance of China's independence and integrity, they belie such phrases by the implication that China's destiny is properly a matter for disposal by other Powers. The pan-Asiatic school in this country has been defeated by the readiness of the Government to accept the phrase "special interests" instead of "paramount interests," and so far both Japan and China may be congratulated, for in our view Japan would suffer materially if she continued the aggressive policy of the Okuma Administration. But the whole conception of these agreements respecting China, to which China is not a party, is open to objection. They undermine the very principle they are framed to maintain, and, as was shown by the conversion of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty from an instrument for defending the integrity of Korea into a measure for its annexation; they are wholly valueless against the logic of events. The real solution lies with China. If division and dissension continue in that country, and her statesmen occupy themselves in factional disputes instead of concentrating on reorganisation, neither agreements nor alliances will save the Republic from dismemberment. International law will help China but little. On the Republic itself must depend whether the phraseology of "special interests" shall in due course be succeeded by "paramount interests."

*From the Peking Gazette*

The American-Japanese declaration has caused consternation in Chinese official circles. Although the usual declaration regarding the sovereignty or territorial integrity is specially emphasised, the recognition by America of "special Japanese interests" in China is considered to endanger China's independence. China has never recognized any special Japanese interests in China. It is the open door and equal opportunity to all that China has been trying faithfully to adhere to. For two Governments to agree on certain special interests in a third country without the consent of the latter is an open affront to the third party. Great surprise is expressed that America of all countries could have taken this step, and lent herself, however unwittingly, to the imperial schemes of Japan.

The authorities specially deny the report of the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese organ in Peking, that the Chinese Government has expressed its satisfaction with the declaration. The Government was not formally informed of what was to take place until the declaration had been made; and since then the Chinese Government has neither approved nor protested against the same. Much indignation is felt with respect to the silence of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, who gave very little, if any, information to the Government before the declaration was actually made.

While in certain circles the good intention of America is still trusted, the joint declaration is certain to do no small amount of damage to American prestige in China. Expressions are not wanting to the effect that America has fallen an easy prey to Japanese diplomacy. This is most regrettable as America is believed to be the only country in the world which seeks honestly to treat China fairly regardless of the weakness of the latter.

## "Alleged Anti-Japanism."

*From The Peking Daily News*

We wonder where some people get their news. Here is the Peking correspondent of a great paper like the "*Asahi*" telling his readers that there is a strong anti-Japanese sentiment amongst Britons and Americans in China. The reasons for this sentiment he says are five in number. The first is the fact that recently several small loans have been successfully floated in Japan. We find it impossible to see any reason at all in this for any anti-Japanese sentiment. If Japan can afford to make loans, though Viscount Kato says she cannot afford Yen 4,000,000 a year for sending an expeditionary force to Europe, her friends will rejoice that she is no longer a debtor nation but has become a creditor nation. The second reason is that the Government has shown itself very cordial to Japanese visitors. Really very unconvincing, for in doing this the Government is merely taking a lead from Japan's book, and as Japan always acts correctly there can be no serious criticism levelled at the Goverment for adopting that imitative art that is the highest flattery. Thirdly there is the pre-eminence of Chinese who have studied in Japan. Surely since Japan has learned almost all she knows from Great Britain and the United States there can be no resentment in British or American hearts at Japan's passing on what she knows, and Britons and Americans should rejoice that their intellectual and cultural grandchildren are achieving high positions in China. Fourthly, a "representative of a great nation recently returned from a tour of Europe" is "trying to hold in check the growth of the influence of any other country in China." Name, please, for such an outrageous charge. The fifth reason is most cryptic of all, it is the "'thoughtless' activity of those student Chinese who have returned from America." We hope our readers understand what this means. We confess, we do not. We would be inclined to say to the Peking correspondent of the "*Asahi*," what Isabella and Ferdinand are reported at first to have said to Columbus: "Garn, yer kiddin."

## Japanese Paper Says Lansing-Ishii Note Require "Interpretation"

*The Hochi (Tokio)* is very much exercised over the split in the interpretation of the meaning of the Notes exchanged between Japan and America. The editor had feared that the first principle in the Notes, namely, Japan's special interests, and the second principle, namely the equality of opportunity, or open door, may conflict. The editor had his fear confirmed, when American newspapers laid more stress upon the second principle than upon the first, as witness the editorial article in the New York Times on November 7. The split is also noted in the explanation which the American Government gave to the Chinese Government, as also in the instructions given to Dr. Reinsch, American Minister in Peking. This, says the *Hochi*, is a serious situation and will lead to future misunderstandings;

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the Japanese-American declaration should be interpreted in its proper perspective; no haggling should be permitted in interpreting the declaration.

## British Comment on the Siems-Carey Loan

*From the Peking & Tientsin Times Peking Correspondent*

The Japanese consider that this is the first step in a larger scheme of American-Japanese co-operation in China and are extremely pleased with the result. It will be remembered that, when it was learned that the Japanese were to be given a share in this contract which had been given to the American firm under the belief that it was to be a purely American concern, much comment was aroused and opposition shown and since then the American Corporation of New York has been treated with a certain amount of suspicion. Americans who have a desire to see their interests represented by Americans and who, through feelings of real patriotism and sympathy for China, are anxious to expand in China are but lukewarm in their enthusiasm over this deal for it is impossible for them to understand why they should have to go to Japan for financial assistance. It is believed that the real object of taking Japan into the deal was to secure her political support, it being feared that if they did not that the Japanese would oppose their securing the contract. There is the possibility that the taking in of the Japanese by Messrs. Siems-Carey to their bosom will do them considerable damage with the Chinese should they attempt to secure further contracts."

## The Chinese as "Born Diplomatists"

*From The Herald of Asia (Tokio)*

Another serious weakness of the Celestials is their tendency to make light of their promises, which they give with all the apparent sincerity in the world when they have no intention of keeping them. Even the late Marquis Komura, who knew the Chinese character so intimately, was occasionally surprised to find how far this weakness could be carried by Chinese in responsible positions, such as the late Prince Ching. There are notable exceptions, but the Chinese are generally too shrewd in matters affecting their pecuniary and other interests, to adhere to their pledges of good will as gentlemen. It is never safe to take the words of your Chinese acquaintances at their full face value. They are "born diplomatists." But who can tell they may not modify their ideas or ideals of gentlemanly conduct as they learn to adapt themselves to the new political system? Moreover, for our own part, we cannot for a moment afford to forget that honesty is the wisest policy in dealing even with the shrewdest men. If we were to answer Chinese shrewdness, tit for tat, there would be no end of mutual deception between the two nations. Japan and China should learn to trust each other for the welfare of the whole Far East, instead of always trying to cheat each other. But it is one thing for us to strive for that ideal condition of mutual help, and quite another thing to be on guard against the betrayal of our vital national interests by the honeyed tongue of our clever neighbour.

## China's "Spiel" of the Imperial "Stuff"

*From The Far East (Tokio)*

Apropos the statement of a Chinese "journalist and statesman" in New York that China could put ten million men into the field if they were financed:

"If wishes were fishes we might have some fried;
If wishes were horses beggars might ride."

Now that Chinese are beginning to spiel the high patriotic and imperial ideal stuff in America, an era of even greater entertainment than has been furnished by Japanese orators abroad is foreshadowed.

## Japan's "Special Position" in Chinese Politics

*From the Peking and Tientsin Times*

The Nanking Iron Mines will assume fresh importance in Japanese eyes now that the negotiations for the supply of American steel have definitely broken down. One is tempted to ask whether they were ever intended to succeed? From a purely selfish point of view, the temporary inconvenience caused by the embargo upon American steel would be more than compensated for by a monopoly of China's iron resources for years to come. If the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet returns to office *en bloc* it will need no gift of prophecy to predict that the projected transactions which have angered the whole Chinese nation will be consummated with the least possible delay. It is doubtful, however, whether the exchange of Notes between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii was intended, by the American Government, to concede to Japan "special interest," in maintaining in office particular officials who are willing to give Japan's desires first, and their country's interests only a second, place. The Chinese Republic has, of course, never been a Republic in aught but name. But it will surely be carrying matters rather far, and be courting grave risks, to allow men whose names are anathema to every patriotic Chinese to continue to officiate in some of the most responsible posts in Peking.

China to-day is sadly lacking in competent leaders. Unsatisfactory as the Tuan Cabinet has been it would certainly be a change for the worse to place the government of the country in the hands of the mountebanks who have established themselves at Canton, and claim to be the true representatives of the nation. The President will not find it an easy task to find a successor to General Tuan Chi-jui, but, whomever he selects it may be hoped that the new Premier will not become a mere puppet in the hands of such unscrupulous men as General Tuan chose as his colleagues. Great though General

Tuan's services to his country have been, there will be a general sigh of relief that Tsao Yu-lin, and those of his colleagues in the Government who were pursuing the same unpatriotic course, have at last been removed from power. In any other Republic but China they would long ago have been hounded out of office by their indignant countrymen. General Tuan's departure will not be altogether regretted if it results in the breaking up of the clique of unworthy men who brought discredit upon their country in connection with the enemy shipping scandal, and seemed to be animated by the desire to add to China's indebtedness to the Japanese, even to the extent of placing the country's vital resources under Japanese control.

## What Japan Stands For—A Bewildering Subject

*From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)*

Japanese must be rather bewildered to know what exactly were the objects with which Japan entered the war, because so many varying explanations have been given for and on behalf of Japan. The (London) *Times* has no uncertainty on the matter. At the outbreak of the war all Japanese Liberals understood that the triumph of Prussian militarism would encourage militarist and reactionary tendencies in Japan. Consequently, as the Japanese people could not afford to see military autocracy win in Europe, they came into the war animated by moral as well as political motives. It was, we suppose, with these objects in view that the Liberal party, as represented by Count Okuma, was turned out of office, and Count Terauchi, who is generally held to be a representative of military autocracy, became Prime Minister, his accession to office, on an appeal to the country, being endorsed by a large majority. Nevertheless, despite the defeat of the Liberal party and the accession of a party described by non-party Japanese journals as military bureaucrats, deep satisfaction was felt in Japan at the entry of the United States into the war because it assured the triumph of those ideals and moral interests which Japan has at heart. At least the *Times* says so. The Japanese who knows the facts must feel a little confused, but as the general reader of the *Times* may be trusted to know very little of Japanese domestic politics he will come to the opinion that Japan like President Wilson, wants to make the world safe for democracy. Meanwhile Count Terauchi has been addressing the police superintendents and warning them of the danger of encouraging the ideas of democracy in Japan. In America Viscount Ishii has been pointing out that there is little if any difference between the Japanese and the American ideal of national life; in Japan Count Terauchi asserts that the Empire of Japan differs from other countries in national organisation, and urges that every endeavor should be made to prevent the spread of "dangerous thoughts." Earl Curzon declares on one page in *The New East* that the mission of the island empires is the same—"neither is inspired by lust of conquest; neither desires the exploitation of subject races in its own interest." On the opposite page Count Terauchi declares that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance enabled Japan to gather "all the fruits" of the Russo-Japanese War, and adds: "It is indeed no exaggeration to say that the annexation of Korea would never have been accomplished without the moral support of our ally." Really the Japanese general reader must be somewhat in a maze as to what Japan really does stand for.


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## Mrs. Annie Besant

*From The Straits Budget (Singapore)*

Men are growing quite old who were mere boys when Mrs. Annie Besant first became famous. She is seventy years old, and she has been the most amazing person of her time. Highly educated, well connected, the wife of a clergyman, mother of two children, she has been trade union agitator and strike leader, the close associate of Charles Bradlaugh in his atheistical campaigns, the joint publisher with him of a pamphlet which shocked most decent minded people and was suppressed. Then she was caught in the toils of that thrice exposed fraud Madame Blavatsky (the founder of Theosophy) and for some thirty years has been closely associated with it in India. She is the founder of schools and colleges there, preacher of reincarnation, frequently preacher of sedition, a woman constantly in the public eye and yet amazingly interesting and popular in a vast country where it is the custom of all decent women to hide themselves from all eyes except those of their own household. What is this woman who has just been the subject of a long debate in Parliament, who was recently interned as a dangerous preacher of sedition and more recently released as more

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dangerous in captivity than when free? Well, the writer has seen and heard her more than once—the last time while standing behind a huge throng of Indian students in a famous Indian city where she was lecturing. That she is half genius and half maniac is the conclusion of most thoughtful folk who have watched her career. One would not dream of comparing her to Madame Blavatsky, who was merely a cunning adventuress, because she is perfectly sincere in her belief that Theosophy is the gospel best fitted for all mankind, and the only truth. But she was just as sincere when she was the associate of Bradlaugh, the atheist, and if she had not been caught by Theosophy she would certainly have fallen into the arms of some other ism. To be different from other men and women of her race and to be in the limelight always—that is as essential to her life as light and air; but she is not a conscious notoriety hunter, and though hard things were said during the first few years after her separation from her husband, we do not for a moment believe that she was ever a mere wanton. She was then, as she is now, passionately in earnest about what she thinks are wrongs and she wants to right them. Her heart is much bigger than her brain, and the results are deplorable, but she is only bad in the sense that her influence is almost the exact contrary of what she desires. In her early days, when she set out to check the catastrophe predicted by Malthus, she only succeeded in producing more immorality than has ever before been generated by a single individual. And if some of her preachings to Indians were put in practice, that "bloody chaos" which John Morley once spoke of as Secretary for India, would be close at hand.

The simple truth is that in a more primitive state of society than the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are familiar with Annie Besant would have been eliminated, not because she was bad in herself but just because such eccentric creatures are a public nuisance. In a more highly developed state of society when science has taken a few more strides onward, we shall open the skulls of such people, rearrange their brain matter, and return them to their homes quite sane and normal.

### If Germany Ruled India?

Reuter's Agency has received communication of a telegram giving an extract from a recent significant article in the *Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung* drawing a comparison between German and British Colonial methods. Speaking of Poland, the journal says:—

"We have freed her from corruption, dirt, and epidemics, and we did it, too, thoroughly, after the German manner. But with what result?" The journal then turns to India, and proceeds as follows:—

"A high Prussian official, who has travelled half over the world, describes with some humor things he had seen in Benares. There all manner of human beings bathe together in the hallowed waters of the Ganges, including lepers and sound. Animals held sacred are permitted to add their quota to the holy waters of the river, which thousands drink with fervor and devotion. There you have the Briton. It is a matter of perfect indifference to him what an Indian does so long as he (the Briton) has his own healthy quarters to live in, and his pure drinking and bathing water laid on. Now, if Benares were German, what should we do? First of all we should forbid Indians to drink the contaminated waters of the Ganges. Secondly, we should prohibit all bathing in it for sick. And then? A rising would follow of the indignant and outraged Indian population.

"We are acting on exactly the same principle in Poland. Whosoever knows the Poles knows that they have revelled in their dirt for centuries. It has become a tradition with them. But as soon as we come along a thousand prohibitions bar their liberty, and instead of gratitude we meet with grumbling and discontent. We build water systems that will last for centuries. The Poles requite us poor Germans with laughter.

"We organise a school system, even a university to meet a 'burning desire' for education on the part of the Poles. The Poles look on with a grin, and when our work is done rudely show us the door. We build, yes, indeed, what do we not build, always with the same good-humored thoroughness, and reap in the best cases only sneers and ingratitude. What an ungrateful people, we say, not having learnt even in this war that it is not our business to impose changes on peoples which we may call improvements, but which they don't need, and which only make us ridiculous in their eyes.'

## Correspondence

### The Dreamer

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The enclosed lines were suggested by an item in the News Summary of your REVIEW of October 27:

He asks, at guns' last lull and slaughter's lag.
Each tongue or state its choices of rule and flag.
That Serb and Belgian walk free soil and sing.
Colony chicks peep back to Teuton wing.

All tools that slew, to work or rust go forth!
The wat'ry way twixt West Lands South and North,
No longer bound by stripes beneath the stars;
On Afric-Asia's stream no Briton's bars.

And world police to hold the nations' peace.
Tho ink-wise journals urge 'child prattle' cease,
Oh Earth, so sick with bloody awful real,
Quaff life from glory fragrant dreams' ideal!

GEO. L. GELWICKS.

Hengchow, China, Nov. 10, 1917.

# "Cash" Shops Ought to Be Licensed

ONE form of enterprise which has been developed to an altogether too great an extent in China (and particularly in Shanghai) is that of the "cash" shop. For the benefit of the reader who is not acquainted with affairs in China it may be stated that the "cash" is the smallest unit of Chinese money, and that cash shops are places where money is exchanged—at a profit to the cash shop owner, of course. There are no statistics to show how many cash shops there are in Shanghai, but there are evidently several thousand of them, and the number is constantly increasing. It certainly is a pity that they are not subject to some form of license as they are on the whole a bigger nuisance than, for instance, the little puppy dog whose owner was fined a few days ago in a local court for not having procured a dog license.

The reason for the existence of the cash shop is, of course, the very confusing state of the money system in China. First of all, the standard of commercial transactions is a unit which exists mostly in the imagination, as the *tael* never appears as a coin; of these there are about a dozen different kinds, all of different value, and all daily fluctuating in value in relation to each other. The ordinary coin of daily transactions is the silver dollar, represented in the foreign ports mostly by the Mexican dollar, but there are about a dozen Chinese coins of exactly the same weight in use in various parts of China, and to exchange most of these for one of the others means a loss. These dollars also fluctuate in value daily, almost hourly in fact, in relation to the various kinds of taels. But the most confusing state of affairs is to be found in the subsidiary coins. These small silver coins, are supposed to be ten and twenty cent pieces, but as they, in common with the dollars themselves, are only valuable for the silver they contain, and, as they do not contain either ten or twenty cents worth of silver, they are always at a discount; there is, however, no fixed rate of discount, and these subsidiary coins fluctuate not only in relation to the various kinds of dollars but in relation to the various kinds of taels. Coming further down the scale we come to the copper coins, these to a great extent having displaced the old brass cash pieces, the new coins each being supposed to represent ten cash. These copper coins are the only money which nine-tenths of the population of China ever gets an opportunity to lay its hands on, and they are in the unfortunate position of fluctuating in value not only in relation to the nominal ten and twenty cent pieces but also in relation to the various kinds of dollars and the various kinds of taels. Generally speaking, however, it may be stated that China is a land where eleven "ten-cent" pieces go to the dollar, and eleven "cents" make a dime.

It can easily be imagined that under existing conditions there is room for the money changers, and evidently the business is a very profitable one even when conducted honestly, and it is an unfortunate fact that a great many of the cash shops are not conducted honestly. It is true that the average cash shop treats its regular customers fairly, but nearly all of them have at hand a fair stock of false coins to pass off on the unwary stranger who happens to patronize them, their particular prey being tourists, and the sailors from the visiting war and merchant ships. The ingenuity displayed in counterfeiting is truly remarkable. The silver dollar to be dealt with is split in half, the inner contents of silver all being gouged out, only the thin outer shell being left. Inside this hollow receptacle a copper disk will be neatly inserted and the milled edges will be fitted together so neatly that none but an expert, and he, mainly by the difference in the sound will be able to detect that it is a false coin. If, however, such a coin is thrown down rather violently on a hard surface it will split apart and the copper disk will roll out from its hidden receptacle. The writer remembers some years ago one of a party of American business men visiting Shanghai, having such a coin passed on him, remarking "The man who took the trouble to make a thing like that deserves a dollar." And so he would if he had been an American, but in China with its low standard of wages this industry of gouging out silver dollars leaves quite a handsome profit to the dishonest silversmith. A large quantity of false subsidiary coinage made from lead is also to be found in Shanghai, and a look behind the counter of many of the cash shops reveals a pile of these coins placed handy to be passed over the counter to some chance customer at such a moment when the chances for escaping detection appear to be propitious.

If these cash shops were put under license one phase of their operations as at present conducted would probably be changed; that is, that those which cater mostly for the foreign trade do not put up any notice in front of their shops stating what the rates of exchange are as do those catering mostly to Chinese customers—in the latter case the rates of exchange being posted up in the Chinese language. It is an habitual custom for the shops which cater to the foreign trade always to give a customer less than the prevailing rate calls for, while the foreigner who patronizes the shops which cater mostly to native customers will also always be cheated unless he happens to be able to read the Chinese characters. These are small matters in themselves, but not even the richest of the foreign residents likes to feel that he is being "done." One of the conditions of the license ought to be that the rates of exchange should be posted up in front of the shop in both English and Chinese.

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## Improving China's Cotton Crop

H. H. Jobson, the American cotton expert in the employ of the Chinese Government, speaking at a meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association in Shanghai, November 15, on the subject of improving the quality of cotton grown in China, stated that in America cotton was grown in practically all kinds of soil, with a rainfall of from 16 inches to 60 inches per annum. Cotton is grown in America as far as the 30th degree latitude, while in China they had cotton under cultivation as far as the 40th degree. The greatest drawback for the introduction of American varieties into China is the lack of distribution of the rainfall and the type of fertilizer available. The rainfall in the

# Central Bureau of Liquidation
of the
# Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank, are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank, must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
14 The Bund, Shanghai.



## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Petitioner
vs.
MARGARET ETHELWYN SNOW MITCHELL, Respondent

Cause No. 603
Civil No. 200
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai
August 1, 1917.
EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China.——
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Margaret Ethelwyn Snow Mitchell

Action for Divorce

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the Honorable CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, this 1st day of August, 1917.

EARL B. ROSE, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First Publication
October 20, 1917.


summer-time during the growing season would have to be overcome, which could be done in several ways, as, for instance, by growing the cotton on ridges. The fertilizer in use in China is night-soil and bean cake, which contained a high percentage of nitrogen. In poor soil cotton needed more phosphoric acid than nitrogen as phosphoric acid forced the plant to grow. There were four types of cotton grown in the United States: Sea Island, which produced a fibre of 2 to 2½ inches in length, Egyptian with a staple 1 1/5 to 2 inches, introduced into America from Egypt some six or seven years ago, and grown successfully in south-west Arizona and California; also Long Staple Uplands producing a fibre of 1⅛ to 1¾ inches, and the Short Staple Upland producing a fibre of ⅞ to 1⅛ inches, designated by the name of the district from which they came. Mr. Jobson said his idea was that this type of Short Staple Uplands should be introduced into China first. If grown in the Yangtsze Valley it would produce a fibre of 1⅛ inches. If this work were started on a progressive basis then the Long Staple Uplands could be introduced, and by degrees to the Sea Island and Egyptian. In order to have this American type a rigid system of selection would have to be carried out.

Mr. Jobson expressed the opinion that although he believed that American types could gradually be introduced, more progress could be made by improving the Chinese varieties than they could by growing American cotton Mr. Jobson showed how 1120 lbs of seed cotton produced on an experimental station 720 to 800 lbs of lint cotton. At Tungchow College grounds, where the American variety had been introduced, 130 catties of seed cotton per acre produced 45 catties of lint cotton per acre in the third year. This was a better staple than the native one. He had paid a visit around the districts in Shanghai and had found four to five bulbs per stalk, but some American stalks produced as many as 25 to 30 bulbs. The Chinese farmer was handicapped by trying to grow two crops, but that system should be overcome by experiments carried out by the government.

In reply to a question as to whether it was true that the Chinese Government was taking up experimental work, seriously or whether it was a flash in the pan. Mr. Jobson replied that he could not say, but he thought there was sufficient to keep the Govenment going with the three experimental stations the Government now had at Wuchow, Tungchow and in Chihli.

Asked whether he thought American cotton could be grown successfully in China. Mr. Jobson replied that it could be done provided the Chinese Government would handle it and had sufficient time, with a man who knew the work and who remained there all the time.

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## Japanese Enterprise in the Yangtze Valley

The significance of the remarks of the Hankow editor quoted in the REVIEW's Summary of Press Comments last week that the Japanese are in China to stay, and that the wise man will trim his sails accordingly, is accentuated by a circular recently issued by the Liberal News Agency of Tokio, which records the success of various Japanese industries in the Yangtze region. The circular mentions that whereas ten years ago there was only one bank in Shanghai, namely the Yokohama

Specie, it is now reinforced by the Bank of Taiwan, and the Sumitomo Bank, while an intimation is given that the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsui Bishi Bank are considering the project of opening branches in Shanghai. This Liberal News circular remarks that "the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, must feel the consequence to a certain extent." The estimate is made that there "is ample room in the Yangtze Valley for Japanese investments to the amount of 200 million yen." The success of the Japanese is described as being traceable to their own peculiar business qualifications. The Japanese at Hankow, the outlet for Chinese flax, instead of waiting for the material to arrive at the port, travel far into the interior in quest of the goods. They take with them a Chinese interpreter and put up at native hotels, for they are satisfied with the simplest fare. This is something which other foreigners cannot attempt to do. If the latter were to travel in the interior to lay in stocks, they would have to place an abnormally increased cost upon their goods. Even granting that some foreigners might elect to habituate themselves to the hardships of life in the interior, they would be lacking in the resolve to keep their stores side by side with those of the national traders as so many of the Japanese residents are doing."

## America as China's Best Customer for Feathers

Although the export of feathers (duck, fowl, etc.) from China as a whole has decreased somewhat during the past few years owing to the elimination of the German buyers, the export of feathers from China to America has shown a great increase since the outbreak of the war, America having stepped in to take almost the identical quantity that Germany had previously taken. About a million gold dollars worth of feathers are exported from Chinese ports yearly, America last year taking about one-third of this quantity, whereas two years previously the American purchases were inconsequential. The Customs figures show that Kowloon (opposite Hongkong) is the principal port of export for feathers from China, but as the feathers from Kowloon are merely transferred to the British possession of Hongkong, a few miles distant, there is no means of knowing what the ultimate destination was of the very considerable quantity of more than two hundred thousand dollars worth exported from the City of the Nine Dragons (which is what the Chinese name means.) Shanghai itself produces over one hundred thousand dollars worth of feathers for export, while the Yangtze port of Wuhu furnishes not far short of two hundred thousand dollars worth. The buyer of feathers in China must use extreme care or else he will find what has been sold him ostensibly as duck feathers will contain feathers from chickens, or other fowls whose feathers are of an inferior quality.

## The Population of the Philippines

There has been no official census of the population of the Philippine Islands since the one made in 1903 under the supervision of the United States. A recent number of the Philippine Review. however, devotes much space to an unofficial census compiled by Mr. H. Otley Beyer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of the Philippines and Curator of the Bureau of Science Museum. The author's summary, which follows, gives a fair idea of the scope of his work. "The total Philippine population as shown by the census of 1903 was 7,635,426 on March 2 of that year, of which number 6,987,686 were classed as Christian or civilised, and 647,740 as non-Christian or 'wild.' On the same basis, the present estimate exhibits a total of 9,503,271 on January 1, 1916, of which 8,486,713 are Christian or comparatively civilised, while 1,016,558 are non-Christians and mostly semi-civilised—the number of truly primitive being less than 50,000. The average annual increase since 1903 has therefore been 1.75 per cent for the Christian population and approximately 3 per cent for the non-Christians. The latter percentage is of course erroneous if considered on the basis of increase among the non-Christians and is due to more accurate enumeration and not to increase of population. The actual non-Christian birth increase is probably under 1.5 per cent."

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## The Production of Indigo in China

Although not even a single pound of indigo out of the thousands of tons that were produced in China last year was sent to America, it is interesting to note that this is one of the products of China which the war in Europe has given an impetus to in a marked degree. China has been described as the Land of the Blue Gown, and it is a remarkable fact that throughout the

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length and breadth of China the prevailing color of the costumes is blue. Although enormous quantities of cloth are imported into China, the Chinese usually prefer to dye it themselves, in the old days using their native natural indigo, but during the last decade or so German aniline dyes had practically killed this native industry. When the war in Europe broke out in 1914 the Chinese held such enormous stocks of German dyes that they were in a position to export large quantities abroad, principally to Japan and America. In the meantime, however, the war has continued for a much longer period than anyone anticipated and, the German supply of anilineh aving been cut off, the Chinese have had again to revert to their own vegetable indigo. Indigo is derived from a plant grown principally in the Yangtse Valley and in South China; the coloring matter is found in the leaves, from which it is extracted by steeping them in hot water and beating them. In the year 1916 more than two million gold dollars worth of native indigo was exported from Chinese ports, the three leading cities of export being Kiukiang, Swatow, and Wuchow. All except three-quarters of a million of this production was used in China, more than half a million dollars worth alone being used in Shanghai. Nearly all the export was to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. The total production in China in 1916 was six times that of 1914.

## Roubles as a Gambling Proposition

Gambling in roubles has been one of the principal Chinese "sports" ever since the outbreak of the war, and owing to the fact that the aggregate of transactions locally amounts to millions they have sufficent influence to bring the exchange rate on the rouble in the Far East out of all proportion to the rates as between Petrograd and London or New York. Last week roubles could be bought by the thousands in Shanghai as low as nine Mexican cents each, but in the meantime the rate has gone up to thirteen or fourteen cents, and as this means an increase of fifty per cent, it can readily be appreciated what an attraction this form of gambling has for Chinese or foreigners having ready cash to invest. The great majority of the many millions of roubles held locally were, of course, bought six months or so ago, since which time the value has dropped by about two hundred per cent. The holders are placed in the awkward position of either holding on to their purchases for years, or selling at a heavy discount. The Japanese public also seems to have gone in heavily for rouble purchases, as may be judged from the following item from the Japanese paper at Dairen:

As the Rouble notes steadily fell with the progress of the War, there were many Japanese who, never dreaming of the incredible drop made by them since, preferred to hoard the Rouble notes received in payment. A good number went still further. They took to purchasing more with funds fetched from Japan. A few went to the length of borrowing from the banks on the security of the rouble notes funds with which to buy more notes.

This led the Bank of Japan to issue a private warning to advance no loans on the security of Rouble notes. At that time G. Yen 100 was quoted at Roubles 130. The total purchases of the notes reached about 3,000,000.

The Kuharas and the Furukawas accepted Russian Treasury bills to the amount of about Yen 36,000,000 at the average rate R.152 in settlement of their copper accounts. Their losses alone in this single deal now reach Yen 28,000,000.

The Mukden Government bought R.3,000,000 at the current rate of R.180. The notes kept on falling, while in the meantime, silver rose. The Government must have felt the fluctuations of the exchange market seriously. As a result, Director Wang, of the Board of Finance, had to resign.

The Japanese, too, were tempted to deal in these notes. The Rouble 'fever' ran the highest when the rate stood at between 150 and 260 roubles. The total purchases made by them are put at about 13,000,000 roubles, which may include investment of home capital.

The Japanese at Changchun and Dairen are the heaviest sufferers. Most of them bought the notes when about R.200. It is said that one-third of the purchases have been made by Government officials and members of business corporations.

## Will New York Be World's Silver Center?

London has for years been recognized as the silver market of the world. So it was with copper until after the outbreak of the war, but determination of the price of the latter metal has found lodgment where it belongs —with the American producers who supply the greater part of the world's needs. The point arises: Can control of the silver market be lodged in New York, the headquarters of the principal silver producers of the world?

The representative of one of New York's leading silver firms says: "Great Britain controls the silver market through domination of purchases for a very large part of the present yield. All of India's requirements are handled through London, and, as is generally known, the Far East, including China and India, are the greatest consumers of silver for mercantile purposes.

"A few weeks ago, it may be recalled, when silver commenced to soar in price after a lull, London sought to put a damper on bullish enthusiasm by declaring an embargo on silver imports into India without official sanction from the British government. This was the answer to an extraordinarily heavy movement from the United States and Canada via Pacific ports direct to the Far East. A slump in prices then followed, but a subsequent recovery has carried silver to new high levels.

"Merchants in America with remittances due the Far East were requested to make no further payments in silver as a part of this program of restricting the Pacific movement.

"You ask if this movement has been stopped. I cannot answer directly, but it is known that the movement of silver to San Francisco is still heavy, and such a movement is obviously for a single purpose."

The United States government has been buying silver very heavily during the past few months for coinage purposes and wants more. England, it is pointed out, might withdraw from the market temporarily in an effort to depress silver prices, but such withdrawal could only be temporary.

The belief exists in some well-informed quarters in the silver producing industry that to New York by virtue of its control of production belongs the duty of making the silver market, and such an attempt, which was started some weeks ago, would doubtless be pushed should the British government undertake to regulate the price of this commodity.—*Finance (Cleveland, O.)*

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## Commercial and Financial Notes

A Japanese Government geologist has recently made a survey of the mountains in the vicinity or Tsuruga, and reports that he has discovered extensive coal veins 18 miles in length, each containing 8 strata of 10 to 20 feet thickness.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to increase its freight rates from Tsingtao to Shanghai commencing December 1. The exact amounts of increase have not yet been determined, but future rates will not be far short of double those obtaining at the present time on such cargo as fruits and vegetables; on beans and ground nuts, which are the principal articles exported from that port, the increase will probably be 10%.

The Japanese authorities are energetically tackling the question of securing a supply of wool, independent of America and Australia. More than 36 million pounds of wool are required annually by Japanese manufacturers, of which only a paltry 15 thousand pounds are produced by the Japanese themselves. While sheep raising in Japan is to be encouraged, the principal supply is expected to come from sheep farms to be established by Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, and various parts of China.

The Nanking Agricultural Society recently held its third annual reading, when reports from different experimental grounds and garden stations on reaf-forestation, reclamation of waste lands, and so forth, were submitted. More than half a million new trees have been planted on Purple Mountain during the last twelve months and nearly all of them are in a healthy condition and growing well. The botanical garden has also been doing successful work, something like 10,000 new plants having been planted last year.

The Japanese are developing the sugar beet industry in South Manchuria to a remarkable extent. The crop this year is reported to be a fairly good one, and the South Manchuria Sugar Refining Company built its first fire in its boilers November 17. Experiments show that the best results are obtained if the seed is planted the latter part of April, so that it germinates at the time the frost in the ground thaws. The best seed is all imported from Russia, and large quanities have already been bought for next spring's planting.

One of the questions that is receiving great attention at the present time at the hands of Japanese merchants, publicists, and officials, is that of the movements of gold, particularly in connection with the imports of cotton. The prohibition put upon the export of gold by the American authorities has had its reaction in Japan to the extent of considerably curtailing the purchase in America of Japanese silks and many other distinctive Japanese objects which found favor with the American public not because they are of any particular value in themselves but because of their novelty. During the past year quite considerable amounts of gold had been moving from America to Japan, which later on served the purpose of paying for cotton shipments from Bombay. Large quantities of cotton bought forward by Japanese in India are now awaiting shipment and the question is arising how this cotton is to be financed. There is a decided feeling in Japan that it is not expedient to allow large sums of gold to leave the country at the present time, and the possibilities of floating a bond or loan of some kind in India in order to pay for raw cotton from India is now being discussed.

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bostwick, San Francisco; Miss F. Bostwick, San Francisco; Miss D. Bostwick, San Francisco; Miss M. T. Morarly, San Francisco; W. B. White, Rangoon; W. C. Harnblower, Cairo; P. C. Heath, Rangoon; W. Golding, New York; E. D. Pearson. Chinkiang; Melle Requanlt, France; Mrs. White, Peking; A. Constantian, New York; Mr. J. Sterling, Nanking; Y. Sakuria, Yokohama; T. K. Tsutsumi, Yokohama; F. Powell; Major G. C. Carnell, Liverpool; Lt. W. B. Cooper, Liverpool; P. V. Jackson; Capt. O. S. Cotton, Liverpool; Capt. B. M. Taplin, Liverpool; Lt. D. Eoan, Liverpool; Lt. H. C. Finlayson, Liverpool; Lt. H. E. Lowden, Liverpool; Lt. J. E. Hall, Liverpool; T. B. Crackart, Liverpool; Capt. Read; Miss Fontaine; J. Arnold, Peking; H. Hunter, Osaka; W. A. Gilbings, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Carter, Moukden; W. E. Barker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lamminger, Kobe; A. S. Murch, Kobe; D. M. Whammond, Kobe; H. M. Bostwick; E. F. Syle, Swatow; R. R. Rosburgh; A. Didisheim; Joe Fisher; E. L. Fisher, Liverpool; E. E. Embre, Kiukiang; Miss R. Palmerston; E. Warwick; L. Burman; J. N. Greenfield; Miss V. Parson; G. Titchens; Mr. and Mrs. A. Keats, London; W. C. Walton, London; W. W. Barber; Mrs. W. B. Thompson, New York; J. E. Thompson; New York; Lt. H. M. Myokoff; B. Bjornbok, New York; Major O. S. Wightman, New York; T. W. T. Tuckey, Pukow; T. E. Tuckey, Pukow; Miss M. Burke, Santa Barbara; E. B. Myers, Santa Barbara; E. Slolcum, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. Arnand; C. Moninst; J. Kenbien, Wuhu; P. Barentzen, Peking; J. M. Herrmann, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bolton; C. H. Brown, New York; J. P. F. Shen, Local; H. O. Jones, Chinking; S. Bullock, Rozenkrants, Denmark; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; G. L. Brander; J. J. Ferris, Shanghai; B. Riack; S. H. Clarke; Shlan, Harbin; Shuitman; C, C. C. Pearson; W. W. Baker; J. J. Cobbs; Mrs. Webber, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Sabatin and child; Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Henning and child; W. Brandt; C. H. Taylor; F. W. Brerkar; H. E. Thompson; H. E. Howard, Hankow; C. B. Thompson; J. Sepekhin, Hankow; E. Sigerfort.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; O. E. Vongehr, New York; H. Ross, Tientsin; Chu; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mohler, Seattle; Henry Mohler, Seattle; Christensen; F. E. Bauer, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Lee; E. C. Kopp, Antung; Lerenson, Petrograd; Mrs. Paul Borden; Frank Rhea, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Howarth and child, Kobe; C. van Manen, Peking; K. A. Caestensen, Copenhagen; Mr. and Mrs. H. Jergensen, Copenhagen; J. P. Jensen, Petrograd; Mr. and Mrs. P. Pevlo, Vladivostock; C. Fowler; Mrs. W. R. Wheeler, Hangchow; Mrs. S. L. Lassell; W. J. Pedersen; Peter Rasmussen, Tientsin; Chs. Clausen, Tientsin.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alma | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Anglo-Dutch | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4 60 | 4 60 | |
| Anglo-Java | 9.75 | 9.90 | 9.90 | 9.90 | |
| Bukit | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Chempedak | 11 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | |
| Dominion | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9 29 | |
| Java-Consolidated | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Kamunting | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6 00 | |
| Kepah | .97½ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | |
| Samagaga | .90 | .87½ | .87½ | .87½ | |
| Senawang | 13½ | 12.00 | 1 .00 | 12.00 | |
| Tebong | 19.90 | 18.00 | 18 00 | 18.00 | |
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| Telephone | 80 | 79 00 | 79.00 | 79.00 | |
| **EXCHANGE** | | | | | |
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| T. T. on London | 4/1¼ | 4/1¼ | 4/1¼ | 4/- ½ | |
| Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. | 4 87 | 4.87 | 4.95 | 4.87 | |
| Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T. | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.00 | |
| Mexican | 72.4 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 72.4 | |
| Native Int. | 08 | 09 | 11 | 07 | |
| **LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS** | | | | | |
| Spot | 2/6½ | 2/6 | 2/6½ | 2/6 | |
| Forward | 2/7⅞ | 2/8 | 2/8 | 2/7 | |
| Tendency | Very Dull | Dull | | Dull | |

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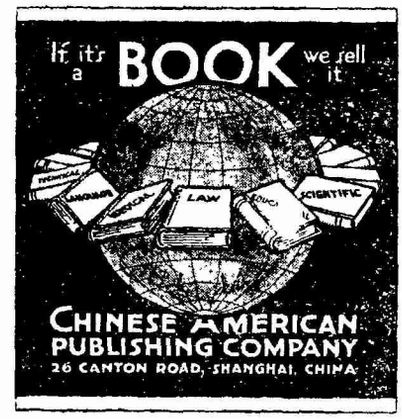


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## The Peace Problem

*The Nature of Peace, by Thorstein Veblen. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1917. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. $4.00 Mex.*

Among the clutter of books written on the Great War, there has been one very noticeable gap, now being filled by such works as the above by Veblen.

It has been observed by many writers, as for example by Ratcliffe in the October number of the Century Magazine, that the intellectuals of England have, on the whole, been so occupied with details of war-work, or have been so drawn into the current of popular sentiment, that there are few original writings. Some noteworthy exceptions occur in the case of such men as Bertrand Russel, Lowes Dickinson and Edward Carpenter, whose books will be taken up in further reviews in this magazine.

In America the late Professor Royce of Harvard was one of the first prominent thinkers who discussed the issues of war dispassionately. But in the case of English writers as well as American, the detailed analyses of conditions making for war or peace have been lacking on the psychological side.

Men trained in studying the psychology of peoples have spoken, and written magazine articles, in America, but little has been put in book form. It is therefore with keen expectations that we take up a book on the war by Professor Veblen. His previous analyses of the motives and dynamic sentiments fostering aristocratic class distinctions, are well-known. In this book he turns his attention in just as unusual and critical

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a manner to the machinery of patriotism. Among the many factors making for war or peace which he illuminates, is the momentum of habitual group sentiment.

There have been many purveyors of plans for peace who ask for a few months or years for installing their mechanism. The reorganisation which must be effected in the mental habits and dispositions of the people in order to ensure permanent peace, is far more radical. The habit of accepting authority rather than of thinking independently, the habit of community docility towards the imperialistic leaders versus an intelligent choosing of one's civil loyalties, prepossession with prejudice in favor of protective imperialism in contrast to any genuine desire to practicipate in democratic government—these firmly fixed mental habits, accentuated just now by a desperate enthusiasm, are more firmly entrenched than any of the artillery on Germany's border.

To change such traditional habits in the present generation and to uproot educational and bureaucratic machinery for inculcating these habits is an enormous task. The difficulties may be imagined very easily if we consider what it means to change the entire disposition, sentiments and beliefs of a single adult. However, the mass of group tradition, the grasping motives of the leaders whose prestige would be affected, and the actual organisation of the school, the community—government and every institution in the country, must be calculated upon. Down where self-interest and pride have become wedded to the whole complex mode of living, feeling and thinking, a conversion must be effected by thorough going methods.

For a slave released from one master will inevitably submit himself to another, even if his master's name be changed from that of a king to that of a captain of industry or a manipulator of politics.

We have mentioned this factor of group habit as one of the things which Professor Veblin takes up in his examination, from the psychological viewpoint, of the factors which produce war or peace in this age. It would be quibbling to criticise his interpretation of instinct and heredity, per se, or other minor defects. He has contributed a keen series of analyses which no student of peace or war can afford to overlook.

M. T. P.

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## The United States in Relation to the Far East

*Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science (N. Y.), July 1917. New York: Columbia University.*

This volume is replete with information to every American interested in Far Eastern Affairs.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, discusses New China in Her Relation the World, in which he outlines the progress made in the Middle Kingdom during the last half century.—The well-worn theme of American and Japanese Co-operation is discussed by Jokichi Takamine, Director, East and West Bureau. An idea of its import may be gained by the following quotation: "From China herself no threat of breaking the peace of the Far East comes. It is in the attitude of all the powers east and west toward China that the danger resides. Her weakness is an invitation to the predatory instinct."—Another interesting paper is contributed by H. R. Mussey, Associate Professor of Economics at Columbia University, He argues that just as the West has had to make concessions to the national spirit of Japan so it will have to make concessions to the rising national spirit of China and India.—The subject of land ownership by aliens, particularly as regards Japan and America, is discussed by several well-known authors.—A particularly valuable paper on Trade, Concessions, Investment, Conflict and Policy in the Far East, is contributed by Stanley K. Hornbeck, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Wisconsin.

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| Druggists | Railroad Employees |
| Auto Owners | Contractors, Etc., Etc. |

Write for this valuable reference book; also prices and samples of fac-simile letters.

*Have us write or revise your Sales Letters.*

Ross Gould, 1039 Olive St. St Louis, U.S.A.

**Ross-Gould Mailing Lists St. Louis**